

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified) (REV 11-98)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371				A33153-PCT USA
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP98/06977		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 9 October 1998		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 09/529239
				PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 10 October 1997
TITLE OF INVENTION METHODS FOR OBTAINING PLANT VARIETIES				
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US DOUTRIAUX, Marie-Pascale; BETZNERAndreas S.; FREYSSINET, Georges; and PEREZ, Pascal				
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)). 				
Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: 				
<p>Form PCT/RO/101, Form PCT/IB/304; Form PCT/IB/308; Form PCT/IPEA/ 416; a postcard, and a check in the amount of \$2,360.</p> <p>Express Mail No. 339572387US Date of Deposit: EJ339572387US</p>				

11. A DNA molecule according to claim 10 wherein said polypeptide is homologous to AtMSH3 (SEQ ID NO: 19) or to AtMSH6 (SEQ ID NO: 31).

12. A DNA molecule according to claim 10 further comprising a regulation element capable of causing overexpression of said polypeptide in a cell of said plant.

5 13. A chimeric gene comprising:

a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence, and (ii) a 10 sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant; and

at least one regulation element capable of functioning in a plant cell.

14. A chimeric gene according to claim 13 wherein said regulation element is selected from constitutive, inducible, tissue type specific and cell type specific promoters.

15 15. A chimeric gene according to claim 13 comprising a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant, wherein said regulation element is capable of causing overexpression of said polypeptide in a cell of said plant.

16. A chimeric gene according to claim 13 wherein said regulation element is 20 selected from the group consisting of 35S, NOS, PR1a, AoPR1 and DMC1.

17. A plasmid or vector comprising a chimeric gene according to any one of claims 13-16.

18. A plant cell stably transformed, transfected or electroporated with a plasmid or vector according to claim 17.

25 19. A plant comprising a cell according to claim 18.

20. A plant according to claim 19 selected from plants of the families *Brassicaceae*, *Poaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Asteraceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Linaceae*, *Canabinaceae*, *Dauaceae* and *Cucurbitaceae*.

21. A process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a 30 plant cell, comprising transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a DNA molecule according to any one of claims 1-3 or 7-12 and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

22. A process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, comprising transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a chimeric gene

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 09/529239	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP98/06977	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER A33153-PCT USA																				
21. The following fees are submitted:		CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY																				
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :																						
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$970.00 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$840.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$670.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$96.00																						
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =		\$840.00																				
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).		□ 20 □ 30 \$0.00																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">CLAIMS</th> <th style="width: 25%;">NUMBER FILED</th> <th style="width: 25%;">NUMBER EXTRA</th> <th style="width: 25%;">RATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total claims</td> <td>64 - 20 =</td> <td>44</td> <td>x \$18.00 \$792.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent claims</td> <td>9 - 3 =</td> <td>6</td> <td>x \$78.00 \$468.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable).</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$260.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	Total claims	64 - 20 =	44	x \$18.00 \$792.00	Independent claims	9 - 3 =	6	x \$78.00 \$468.00	Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable).			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				\$260.00	TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS = \$2,360.00
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Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable).		<input type="checkbox"/> \$0.00																				
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$2,360.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-4377 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.																						
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.																						
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:																						
Rochelle K. Seide Baker Botts LLP 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112-0228 US																						
 SIGNATURE																						
Rochelle K. Seide NAME																						
32,300 REGISTRATION NUMBER																						
10 April 2000 DATE																						

422 Rec'd PCT/PTO 10 APR 2000
PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Doutriaux, et al.

Serial No. : Not Yet Assigned Examiner:

Filed : April 10, 2000 Group Art Unit:

For : METHODS FOR OBTAINING PLANT VARIETIES

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to the examination of the present application, please make the following amendments.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please make the following amendments:

Please renumber the second Claim "25" as --26--.

Please renumber Claim "26" as --27--.

Please renumber Claim "27" as --28--.

Please renumber Claim "28" as --29--; and in the first line thereof, change "27" to --28--.

PATENT

Please renumber Claim "29" as --30--; and in the first line thereof, change "28" to --29--.

Please renumber Claim "31" as --32--; and in the first line thereof, change "27" to --28--.

Please renumber Claim "32" as --33--; and in the first line thereof, change "31" to --32--.

Please renumber Claim "33" as --34--.

Please renumber Claim "34" as --35--.

Please renumber Claim "35" as --36--.

IN THE ABSTRACT

After the Claims, please insert the following Abstract:

--An isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.--

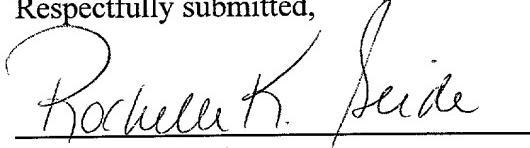
REMARKS

The present amendment is necessitated to eliminate the duplicate numbering of Claim 25, and to clarify the claim numbering and dependencies of the

PATENT

remaining claims. Also, an Abstract is provided. No new matter has been added.

Respectfully submitted,



Rochelle K. Seide

Patent Office Reg. No. 32,300

Attorneys for Applicants
(212) 408-2626

DRAFTING IN PROGRESS

26.2 APR 2000

Methods for Obtaining Plant Varieties

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to nucleotide sequences which encode polypeptides involved in the DNA mismatch repair systems of plants, and to the polypeptides encoded by those nucleotide sequences. The invention also relates to nucleotide sequences and polypeptide sequences for use in altering the DNA mismatch repair system in plants. The invention also relates to a process for altering the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, to a process for increasing genetic variations in plants and to processes for obtaining plants having a desired characteristic.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Plant breeding essentially relies on and makes use of genetic variation which occurs naturally within and between members of a family, a genus, a species or a subspecies. Another source of genetic variation is the introduction of genes from other organisms which may or may not be related to the host plant.

15

Allelic loci or non-allelic genes which constitute or contribute to desired quantitative (e.g. growth performance, yield, etc.) or qualitative (e.g. deposition, content and composition of seed storage products; pathogen resistance genes; etc.) traits that are absent, incomplete or inefficient in a species or subspecies of interest are typically introduced by the plant breeder from other species or subspecies, or *de novo*. This introduction is often done by crossing, provided that the species to be crossed are sexually compatible. Other means of introducing genomes, individual chromosomes or genes into plant cells or plants are well known in the art. They include cell fusion, chemically aided transfection (Schocher et al., 1986, Biotechnology 4: 1093) and ballistic (McCabe et al., 1988, Biotechnology 6: 923), microinjection (Neuhaus et al., 1987, TAG 75: 30), electroporation of protoplasts (Chupeau et al., 1989, Biotechnology 7: 53) or microbial transformation methods such as Agrobacterium mediated transformation (Horsch et al., 1985, Science 227: 1229; Hiei et al., 1996, Biotechnology 14: 745).

20

However, when a foreign genome, chromosome or gene is introduced into a plant, it will often segregate in subsequent generations from the genome of the recipient plant or plant cell during mitotic and meiotic cell divisions and, in consequence, become lost from the host plant or plant cell into which it had been introduced. Occasionally, however, the introduced genome, chromosome or gene physically combines entirely or in part with the genome, chromosome or gene of the host plant or plant cell in a process which is called recombination.

25

Recombination involves the exchange of covalent linkages between DNA molecules in regions of identical or similar sequence. It is referred to here as homologous recombination if donor and recipient DNA are identical or nearly identical (at least 99%

base sequence identity), and as homeologous recombination if donor and recipient DNA are not identical but are similar (less than 99 % base sequence identity).

The ability of two genomes, chromosomes or genes to recombine is known to depend largely on the evolutionary relation between them and thus on the degree of sequence similarity between the two DNA molecules. Whereas homologous recombination is frequently observed during mitosis and meiosis, homeologous recombination is rarely or never seen.

From a breeder's perspective, the limits within which homologous recombination occurs, therefore, define a genetic barrier between species, varieties or lines, in contrast to homeologous recombination which can break this barrier. Homeologous recombination is thus of great importance for plant breeding. Accordingly there is a need for a process for enhancing the frequency of homeologous recombination in plants. In particular, there is a need for a process of increasing homeologous recombination to significantly shorten the length of breeding programs by reducing the number of crosses required to obtain an otherwise rare recombination event.

At least in *Escherichia coli*, homologous and homeologous recombination are known to share a common pathway that requires among others the proteins RecA, RecB, RecC, RecD and makes use of the SOS induced RuvA and RuvB, respectively. It has been suggested that mating induced recombination follows the Double-Strand Break Repair model (Szostak et al., 1983, Cell 33, 25-35), which is widely used to describe genetic recombination in eukaryotes. Following the alignment of homologous or homeologous DNA double helices the RecA protein mediates an exchange of a single DNA strand from the donor helix to the aligned recipient DNA helix. The incoming strand screens the recipient helix for sequence complementarity, seeking to form a heteroduplex by hydrogen bonding the complementary strand. The displaced homologous or homeologous strand of the recipient helix is guided into the donor helix where it base pairs with its counterpart strand to form a second heteroduplex. The resulting branch point then migrates along the aligned chromosomes thereby elongating and thus stabilising the initial heteroduplexes. Single stranded gaps (if present) are closed by DNA synthesis. The strand cross overs (Holliday junction) are eventually resolved enzymatically to yield the recombination products.

Although in wild type *E. coli* homologous and homeologous recombination are thus mechanistically similar if not identical, homologous recombination in conjugational crosses *E. coli* x *E. coli* occurs five orders of magnitude more frequently than homeologous recombination in conjugational crosses *E. coli* x *S. typhimurium* (Matic et al. 1995; Cell 80, 507-515). The imbalance in favour of homologous recombination was shown to be caused largely by the bacterial MisMatch Repair (MMR) system since its

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inactivation increased the frequency of homeologous recombination in *E. coli* up to 1000 fold (Rayssiguier et al. 1989, Nature 342, 396-401).

In *E. coli*, the MMR system (reviewed by Modrich 1991, Annual Rev Genetics 25, 229-253) is composed of only three proteins known as MutS, MutL and MutH. MutS 5 recognizes and binds to base pair mismatches. MutL then forms a stable complex with mismatch bound MutS. This protein complex now activates the MutH intrinsic single stranded endonuclease which nicks the strand containing the misplaced base and thereby prepares the template for DNA repair enzymes.

During recombination, MMR components inhibit homeologous recombination. In 10 vitro experiments demonstrated that MutS in complex with MutL binds to mismatches at the recombination branch point and physically blocks RecA mediated strand exchange and heteroduplex formation (Worth et al., 1994; PNAS 91, 3238-3241). Interestingly, the SOS dependent RuvAB mediated branch migration is insensitive to MutS/MutL, explaining the observed slight increase in SOS dependent homeologous recombination. 15 Homeologous mating even induces the SOS response, thereby taking advantage of RuvAB induction (Matic et al. 1995, Cell 80, 507-515).

The MMR system thus appears to be a genetic guardian over genome stability in *E. coli*. In this role it essentially determines the extent to which genetic isolation, that is, speciation, occurs. The diminished sensitivity of the SOS system to MMR, however, 20 allows (within limits) for rapid genomic changes at times of stress, providing the means for fast adaptation to altered environmental conditions and thus contributing to intraspecies genetic variation and species evolution.

The important role of MMR in preserving genomic integrity has been established also in certain eukaryotes. In its efficiency, the human MMR, for example, may even 25 counteract potential gene therapy tools such as triple-helix forming oligonucleotides including RNA-DNA hybrid molecules (Havre et al., 1993, J. Virology 67: 7234-7331; Wang et al., 1995, Mol. Cell. Biol. 15: 1759-1768; Kotani et al., 1996, Mol. Gen. Genetics 250: 626-634; Cole-Strauss et al., 1996, Science 273: 1387-1389). Such oligonucleotides are designed to introduce single base changes into selected DNA target 30 sequences in order to inactivate for example cancer genes or to restore their normal function. The resulting base mismatches however are recognised by the mismatch repair system which then directs removal of the mismatched base, thereby reducing the efficiency of oligonucleotide induced site-specific mutagenesis.

To date, two families of related genes, homologous to the bacterial *MutS* and *MutL* 35 genes have been identified or isolated in yeast and mammals (recent reviews by Arnheim and Shibata, 1997, Curr. Opinion Genet. Dev. 7, 364-370; Modrich and Lahue, 1996, Annual Rev. Biochem. 65, 101-133; Umar and Kunkel, 1996, Eur. J. Biochem. 238, 297-307). Biochemical and genetic analysis indicated that eukaryotic *MutS* homologs (MSH)

and MutL homologs (MLH, PMS), respectively, fulfil similar protein functions as their bacterial counterparts. Their relative abundance, however, could reflect different mismatch specificity and/or specialisation for different tissues or organelles or developmental processes such as mitotic versus meiotic recombination.

To date, six different genes homologous to *MutS* have been isolated in yeast (*yMSH*), and their homologs have been found in mouse (*mMSH*) and human (*hMSH*), respectively. Encoded proteins *yMSH2*, *yMSH3* and *yMSH6* appear to be the main *MutS* homologs involved in MMR during mitosis and meiosis in yeast, where the complementary proteins *MSH3* and *MSH6* alternatively associate with *MSH2* to recognise different mismatch substrates (Masischky et al., 1996, *Genes Dev.* 10, 407-420). Similar protein interactions have been demonstrated for the human homologs *hMSH2*, *hMSH3* and *hMSH6* (Acharya et al., 1996, *PNAS* 93, 13629-13634).

MutL homologs (MLH and PMS), recently reviewed by Modrich and Lahue (1996, *Annual Rev. Biochem.* 65, 101-133) have so far been found in yeast (*yMLH1* and *yPMS1*), mouse (*mPMS2*) and human (*hMLH1*, *hPMS1* and *hPMS2*). The *hPMS2* is a member of a family of at least 7 genes (Horii et al., 1994, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 204, 1257-1264) and its gene product is most closely related to *yPMS1*. Prolla et al. (1994, *Science* 265, 1091-1093) presented evidence for *yPMS1* and *yMLH1* to physically associate with each other and, together, to interact with the *MutS* homolog *yMSH2* to form a ternary complex involved in mismatch substrate binding.

However, while medical interest in mismatch repair has prompted extensive research on MMR in bacteria, yeast and mammals, MMR genes have not been isolated from higher plants prior to the present invention and no attempts to adjust the plant MMR to plant breeding needs have been reported.

25

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to a first embodiment of the invention, there is provided an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant. In one form of this embodiment, the invention provides an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human. More particularly, the invention provides polynucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides which are homologous to the mismatch repair polypeptides *MSH3* and *MSH6* of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Still more particularly, the invention provides the coding sequences of the genes *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, as defined hereinbelow, and polynucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides which are homologous to polypeptides encoded by *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6*.

According to a second embodiment of the invention, there is provided an isolated and purified polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant, for example a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human such as a polypeptide encoded by the genes *AtMSH3* or *AtMSH6* of 5 *Arabidopsis thaliana*, as defined hereinbelow.

According to a third embodiment of the invention, there is provided an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is 10 homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence; and (ii) a sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.

According to a fourth embodiment of the invention there is provided a chimeric gene comprising a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding 15 a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence, and (ii) a sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA 20 mismatch repair system of a plant: together with at least one regulation element capable of functioning in a plant cell. Examples of such regulation elements include constitutive, inducible, tissue type specific and cell type specific promoters such as 35S, NOS, PR1a, AoPR1 and DMC1. Typically, a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment will also include at least one terminator sequence, more typically exactly one terminator sequence.

In the third and fourth embodiments, said interference, by said polynucleotide 25 sequence, with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair peptide of a yeast or a human typically occurs by hybridisation or by co-suppression.

According to a fifth embodiment of the invention there is provided a plasmid or vector comprising a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment. A vector of the fifth 30 embodiment may be, for example, a viral vector or a bacterial vector.

According to a sixth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a plant cell stably transformed, transfected or electroporated with a plasmid or vector of the fifth embodiment.

According to seventh embodiment of the invention, there is provided a plant 35 comprising a cell of the sixth embodiment.

According to an eighth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, comprising

transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a DNA sequence of the third embodiment or a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment or a plasmid or vector of the fifth embodiment, and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

5 According to a ninth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a process for increasing genetic variation in a plant comprising obtaining a hybrid plant from a first plant and a second plant, or cells thereof, said first and second plants being genetically different; altering the mismatch repair system in said hybrid plant; permitting said hybrid plant to self-fertilise and produce offspring plants; and screening said offspring plants for 10 plants in which homeologous recombination has occurred. For example, homeologous recombination may be evidenced by new genetic linkage of a desired characteristic trait or of a gene which contributes to a desired characteristic trait.

According to a tenth embodiment of the invention there is provided a process for obtaining a plant having a desired characteristic, comprising altering the mismatch repair system in a plant, cell or plurality of cells of a plant which does not have said desired characteristic, permitting mutations to persist in said cells to produce mutated plant cells, deriving plants from said mutated plant cells, and screening said plants for a plant having said desired characteristic.

In a preferred form of the ninth and tenth embodiments of the invention, the step of 20 altering the mismatch repair system comprises introducing into said hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment and permitting the chimeric gene to express a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence in a mismatch repair gene of the hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells, or a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of the hybrid 25 plant or cells.

In other embodiments, the invention provides (a) an oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to a DNA molecule of the first embodiment; (b) an oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO: 18 and (c) an oligonucleotide capable of 30 hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO:30; with the proviso that the oligonucleotide of (a), (b) and (c) is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to 35 isolate *AtMSH3*.

Figure 2 is a plasmid map of clone 52, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 5' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH3*.

Figure 3 is a plasmid map of clone 13, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 3' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH3*.

Figure 4 is a sequence listing of the coding sequence of *AtMSH3*, together with a deduced sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

5 Figure 5 is a protein alignment of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* MSH3 protein.

Figure 6 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to isolate *AtMSH6*.

Figure 7 is a plasmid map of clone 43, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in 10 the 5' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH6*.

Figure 8 is a plasmid map of clone 62, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 3' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH6*.

Figure 9 is a sequence listing of the coding sequence of *AtMSH6*, together with a deduced sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

15 Figure 10 is a protein alignment of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* MSH6 protein.

Figure 11 is a genomic sequence listing of *AtMSH6*.

Figure 12 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF13.

Figure 13 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF14.

20 Figure 14 is a plasmid map of plasmid pCW186.

Figure 15 is a plasmid map of plasmid pCW187.

Figure 16 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF66.

Figure 17 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF57.

Figure 18 is a diagrammatic representation of an antisense gene construction for use 25 in homeologous meiotic recombination.

Figure 19 is a plasmid map of plasmid p3243.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the inventors' discovery that there exist in higher plants genes which are homologous to MMR genes in *E. coli*, and to MMR genes in 30 yeasts and humans.

Thus, the inventors have identified genes, herein designated *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6*, of the plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* which encode the proteins AtMSH3 and AtMSH6. These plant proteins are homologous to yMSH3 and yMSH6, respectively. The present inventors have isolated cDNAs encoding the proteins AtMSH3 and AtMSH6 and have 35 isolated the complete gene encoding AtMSH6. Given the teaching herein, other genes (for example AtMSH2, and genes of other plants) may be obtained which are involved in DNA mismatch repair in plants, including other genes which encode polypeptides homologous to MMR proteins of yeasts or humans, such as genes which encode

polypeptides homologous to yeast MSH2, MLH1 or PMS2, or to human MLH1, PMS1 or PMS2. For example, given the teaching herein, genes of members of the *Brassicaceae* family or of other unrelated families, for example the *Poaceae*, the *Solanaceae*, the *Asteraceae*, the *Malvaceae*, the *Fabaceae*, the *Linaceae*, the *Canabinaceae*, the *Dauaceae* and the *Cucurbitaceae* family, and which encode polypeptides homologous to MMR proteins of yeasts or humans may be obtained.

Examples of plants whose genes encoding polypeptides homologous to MMR proteins of yeasts or humans may be obtained given the teaching herein include maize, wheat, oats, barley, rice, tomato, potato, tobacco, capsicum, sunflower, lettuce, artichoke, safflower, cotton, okra, beans of many kinds including soybean, peas, melon, squash, cucumber, oilseed rape, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, flax, hemp, hops and carrot.

Within the meaning of the present invention, a first polypeptide is defined as homologous to a second polypeptide if the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide exhibits a similarity of at least 50% on the polypeptide level to the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide.

A procedure which may be followed to obtain genes *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* is described in Example 1. Essentially the same technique may be applied to obtain other mismatch repair genes of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and essentially the same technique as exemplified herein may be applied to cDNA obtained by reverse transcription of RNA from other plants. Alternatively, given the sequence information disclosed herein, other degenerate oligonucleotide primers, especially oligonucleotides of the invention which are capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions (such as the conditions described in Example 1 using primers UPMU and DOMU) to *AtMSH3* and/or *AtMSH6* may be designed and obtained for use in isolating sequences of plant mismatch repair genes which are homologous to *AtMSH3* or *AtMSH6*, from other plants. Similarly, oligonucleotides of the invention which are capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to plant mismatch repair genes of plants other than *Arabidopsis thaliana* also fall within the scope of the present invention and may be utilised to obtain mismatch repair genes of still other plants. Typically, such oligonucleotides are capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to a DNA molecule which encodes a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or a human. The temperature at which oligonucleotides of the invention hybridise to *AtMSH3* and/or *AtMSH6*, or to plant mismatch repair genes of plants other than *Arabidopsis thaliana*, or to DNA molecules which encode polypeptides which are homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or a human may be higher than 45°C, for example at least 50°C, or at least 55°C, or at least 60°C or as high as 65°C.

The successful gene isolation disclosed herein demonstrates for the first time the existence of MMR in higher plants and indicates the presence of other plant MMR genes. For example, genes encoding the plant homologs of MSH1, MSH2, MSH4, MSH5, PMS1, PMS2 and MLH1 may be identified given the teaching herein. Such genes, as well as those specifically described herein, separately or in combination, are useful in manipulating the plant MMR for plant breeding purposes. Thus, for example, the plant MMR may be altered by including in a plant cell a polynucleotide sequence as defined herein above with reference to the third embodiment of the invention, and causing the polynucleotide sequence to express either a polynucleotide which disables a plant MMR gene, or a polypeptide which disrupts the plant's MMR system.

The DNA molecule of the third embodiment of the invention includes a polynucleotide sequence (herein referred to as a MMR altering gene) which may for example encode sense, antisense or ribozyme molecules characterised by sufficient base sequence similarity or complementarity to the gene to be altered to permit the antisense or ribozyme molecule to hybridise with the plant MMR gene *in vivo* or to permit the sense molecule to participate in co-suppression. Alternatively, the MMR altering gene may encode a protein or proteins which interfere with the activity of a plant MMR protein and thus disrupt the plant's MMR system. For example, such encoded proteins may be antibodies or other proteins capable of interfering with MMR protein function, such as by complexing with a protein functionally involved in plant MMR thereby disrupting the MMR of the plant. An example of such a protein is the MSH3 protein of *Arabidopsis thaliana* described herein or a protein of another plant which is homologous to the MSH3 protein of *A. thaliana*. For instance, overexpression of MSH3 in a plant cell causes MSH2 present in the cell to be substantially completely complexed, disrupting the mismatch repair mechanism or mechanisms in the cell which are functionally dependent on the presence of a complex of MSH2 with MSH6. Similarly, mismatch repair mechanisms which depend on the presence of a complex of MSH2 and MSH3 may be disrupted by the overexpression of MSH6.

A chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment, incorporating a MMR altering gene, may be prepared by methods which are known in the art. Similarly, the MMR altering gene may be introduced into a plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant by techniques known in the art as being suitable for plant transformation, or by crossing. Known transformation techniques include *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* mediated gene transfer, ballistic and chemical methods, and electroporation of protoplasts.

The MMR altering gene or genes are typically expressed from suitable promoters. Suitable promoters may direct constitutive expression, such as the 35S or the *NOS* promoter. Usually, however, the promoter will direct either inducible or tissue specific (e.g. callus; embryonic tissue; etc.), cell type specific (e.g. protoplasts; meiocytes; etc.) or developmental (e.g. embryo) expression of the altering gene or genes, in order for the

MMR system to function in tissue types or cell types, or at developmental stages of the plant, in which it is not desirable for the MMR system to be altered. Using such promoters, therefore, the activity of a MMR altering gene may be limited to a specific stage during plant development or it may be altered by controlling conditions external to the plant, and the deleterious effects of a permanently disabled or altered DNA mismatch repair system in a plant may be avoided. Examples of suitable promoters which are not constitutive are known in the art and include inducible promoters such as *PR1a* (reviewed by Gatz, 1997, Annual Rev. Plant Phys. Plant Mol. Biol. 48: 89), tissue specific promoters such as *AoPRI* (Sabahattin et al., 1993, Biotechnology 11: 218), and cell-type specific promoters such as *DMC1*.

A chimeric gene in accordance with the invention may further be physically linked to one or more selection markers such as genes which confer phenotypic traits such as herbicide resistance, antibiotic resistance or disease resistance, or which confer some other recognisable trait such as male sterility, male fertility, grain size, colour, growth rate, flowering time, ripening time, etc.

The process of the tenth embodiment of the invention provides, for example, a process for generating intraspecies genetic variation by altering the mismatch repair system in a plant cell, in regenerating plant tissue or in a whole plant. The plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant includes and expresses one or more MMR altering genes which are capable of altering mismatch repair in the plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant. Alteration of MMR may be achieved, for example, by inactivating the genes encoding plant MSH3 and/or plant MSH6. It is preferred to inactivate the plant MSH3 and MSH6 encoding genes at the same time and in the same plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant. Typically in this preferred form of the invention inactivation of either plant MSH3 or MSH6 alone is insufficient to substantially alter the plant's mismatch repair system and only when both MSH3 and MSH6 are inactivated simultaneously is the plant's mismatch repair system sufficiently altered to prevent the MMR system from recognising base pair mismatches, base insertions or deletions as a result of DNA replication errors, DNA damage, or oligonucleotide induced site-specific mutagenesis. However, in some applications of the invention, inactivation of only one gene may also be used to cause genomic instability or increase the efficiency of site-specific mutagenesis.

If desired, the MMR altering gene or genes may later be rendered non-functional or ineffective, or may be removed from the genome of the plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant in order to restore mismatch repair in the plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant. The MMR altering gene or genes may be inactivated by means of known gene inactivation tools, such as ribozymes, or may be removed from the genome using gene elimination systems known in the art, such as *CRE/LOX*. It is preferred to render two genes, whose gene products combine to incapacitate MMR, ineffective by separating

the altering genes through segregation. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment of the invention a first plant cell or plant is generated in which only plant *MSH3* is incapacitated, and a second plant cell or plant is generated in which only plant *MSH6* is incapacitated. The combination of both genomes, for example by crossing, then produces significant 5 MMR deficiency in those cells or plants which have inherited both altering genes. If the altering genes are expressed from unlinked loci, gene segregation restores MMR activity in the progeny of the cells or plants.

In a process of the ninth embodiment of this invention, homeologous recombination is enhanced between different genomes, chromosomes or genes in plant cells or plants by 10 altering MMR in said plant cells or plants. Such genomes, chromosomes or genes are characterised in that they originate from different plant families, genera, species, subspecies, plant varieties or lines. Hybrid plant cells or hybrid plants may be produced by crossing, by cell fusion or by other techniques known in the art. These plant cells or plants are further characterised by expressing one or more genes that are capable of 15 altering mismatch repair in the plant cell or plants.

In the process of the ninth embodiment, the homeologous recombination is typically for the purpose of introducing a desired characteristic in the hybrid plant. In this typical application of the process of the ninth embodiment, and in the process of the tenth embodiment the desired characteristic may be any characteristic which is of value to the 20 plant breeder. Examples of such characteristics are well known in the art and include altered composition or quality of leaf or seed derived storage products (e.g. oil, starch, protein), altered composition or quality of cell walls (e.g. decrease in lignin content), altered growth rate, prolonged flowering, increased plant yield or grain yield, altered plant morphology, resistance to pathogens, tolerance to or improved performance under 25 environmental stresses of various kinds, etc.

In a preferred form of the tenth embodiment, an MMR altering gene is co-introduced along with the homeologous genome, chromosome or gene of another plant cell or plant into an MMR proficient plant cell or MMR proficient plant to produce a hybrid plant cell or hybrid plant in which homeologous recombination can occur. 30 Suitably, the MMR proficient plant cell or MMR proficient plant may also include an MMR altering gene. For example a gene capable of inactivating plant *MSH3* may be co-introduced along with the homeologous genome, chromosome or gene of another plant cell or plant into an MMR proficient plant cell or MMR proficient plant in which *MSH6* is inactivated. A resultant hybrid plant in which homeologous recombination occurs will 35 include both the *MSH3* and *MSH6* altering genes and its MMR system will therefore be inactivated.

In this form of the invention, if hybrid plants are to be produced by crossing, the MMR altering gene preferably originates from the male parent, thus ensuring that the

MMR altering gene is always introduced and is not present in the recipient cell. That is, the MMR of the recipient cell, prior to introduction of the MMR altering gene, is typically proficient. Alternatively, if an MMR altering gene is present in a recipient cell it may be ineffective or inefficient on its own, or it may be linked to an inducible or tissue specific or cell type specific promoter which only renders the MMR altering gene active under limited conditions.

Thus, in a preferred form of the process of the ninth embodiment, the MMR system of the hybrid plant is initially unaltered. In this form of the process, the step of altering the mismatch repair system may comprise introducing into the hybrid plant, or cells thereof, a MMR altering gene, such as by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* mediated gene transfer, ballistic and chemical methods, and electroporation of protoplasts.

The MMR altering gene or genes are typically expressed from suitable promoters, as described above. Preferably, the promoter is transcriptionally active in mitotically and meiotically active tissue and/or cells to ensure MMR alteration after chromosome pairing at mitosis and meiosis, respectively. The preferred timing for MMR alteration is at meiosis, because recombinant genomes, chromosomes or genes are directly transmitted to the progeny. A suitable meiocyte specific promoter is for example the *DMC1* promoter from *Arabidopsis thaliana* ssp. *Ler*. (Klimyuk and Jones, 1997, Plant J. 11, 1-14). However, mitotic homeologous recombination is also a desirable outcome as somatic recombination events can be transmitted to offspring due to the totipotency of plant cells and the lack of predetermined germ cells in plants.

If desired, the MMR altering gene or genes may later be rendered non-functional or ineffective, or may be removed from the hybrid plant or hybrid plant cells, in order to restore mismatch repair in the hybrid plant or hybrid plant cells. The MMR altering gene or genes may be inactivated by means of known gene inactivation tools as described herein above.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Cloning of the *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* coding sequences

Isolation of partial *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* consensus sequences

Degenerate oligonucleotides UPMU (SEQ ID NO:1) and DOMU (SEQ ID NO:2)

UPMU CTGGATCCACIGGCCIAA(C/T)ATG

DOMU CTGGATCC(A/G)TA(A/G)TGIGTI(A/G)C(A/G)AA

were used to isolate *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* sequences by PCR amplification.

Primers UPMU and DOMU correspond to conserved amino acid sequences of the proteins MutS (*E. coli* and *S. typhimurium*), HexA (*S. pneumoniae*), Rep1 (mouse) and Duc1 (human). The conserved regions to which they are targeted are TGPNM for UPMU (amino acid positions 852-856 for *AtMSH6* and 816-820 for *AtMSH3*) FATHY or FVTHY

for DOMU (amino acid positions 964-968 for AtMSH6 and 928-932 for AtMSH3, respectively.) These primers have been used to isolate MSH2 and MSH1 from yeast (Reenan and Kolodner, Genetics 132: 963-973 (1992)) and MSH2 from *Xenopus* and mouse (Varlet et al., Nuc. Acids Res. 22:5723-5728 (1994)).

5 Template single strand cDNA was produced by reverse transcription of 2 µg total RNA from a cell suspension culture of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia (Axelos et al. 1989, Mol. Gen. Genetics 219: 106-112). The PCR reaction was performed under the following conditions in a final volume of 100µl: 0.2mM dNTP, 1µM each primer, 1XPCR buffer, 1u *Taq* DNA polymerase (Appligene) in the presence of template cDNA. PCR
10 parameters were 5 minutes at 94°C, followed by 30 cycles of 40 seconds at 95°C, 90 seconds at 45°C, 1 minute at 72°C. The amplification products were cloned into pGEM-T vector (Promega) and sequenced. Two different clones were isolated, S5 (350bp) was homologous to *MSH3*, S8 (327bp) was homologous to *MSH6*. Complete cDNA sequences were then isolated according to the Marathon cDNA amplification kit procedure (Clontech).
15 In summary, this procedure involves producing double stranded cDNA by reverse transcription of 2µg polyA+ RNA from the cell suspension culture of *Arabidopsis*. Adaptors are ligated on each side of the cDNA. The ligated cDNA is used as a template for 5' and 3' RACE PCR reactions in the presence of primers that are specific for the adaptor on one side (AP1 and AP2), and specific for the targeted gene on the other side. A 5' and a 3'
20 fragment that overlap are thus produced for each gene. The complete gene coding sequence can be reconstituted taking advantage of a unique restriction site, if available, in the overlapping region. Specific details of this procedure as it was used to isolate *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* coding regions, are as follows.

Isolation of *AtMSH3* complete coding sequence

25 From the sequence of clone S5, primer 636 (SEQ ID NO:3) was designed:

636 TGCTAGTGCCTCTTGCAAGCTCAT.

Primer AP1 (SEQ ID NO:4) is complementary to a portion of an adaptor sequence which had been ligated to the 5' and 3' ends of *Arabidopsis* cDNA:

API CCATCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGC.

30 PCR performed on the ligated cDNA with primers 636 and API for the 5' RACE PCR was followed by a second round of amplification with the nested primers AP2 (SEQ ID NO:5) and S525 (SEQ ID NO:6)

AP2 ACTCACTATAGGGCTCGAGCGGC

S525 AGGTTCTGATTATGTGTGACGCTTACTTA

35 (the latter was also designed to correspond to a part of the sequence of clone S5) and produced a 2720bp DNA fragment. Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to isolate *AtMSH3*. Another primer (S51, SEQ ID NO:7)

S51 GGATCGGGTACTGGGTTTGAGTGTGAGG

was designed closer to the 5' border and permitted the determination of 99bp upstream to the ATG initiation codon. For the 3' RACE PCR, a first PCR reaction was performed with primers AP1 and 635 (SEQ ID NO:8).

635 GCACGTGCTTGATGGTGTTCAC

- 5 followed by a second round of amplification, using the nested primers AP2 and S523 (SEQ ID NO:9)

S523 TCAGACAGTATCCAGCATGGCAGAAGTA

which produced a DNA fragment of 890bp. Both DNA fragments were subcloned into pGEM-T and sequenced. Since PCR amplification using the Expand Long Template PCR 10 System (Boehringer-Mannheim) produced errors in the sequence, new oligonucleotides were designed to isolate those sequences again by PCR, but with the high fidelity DNA polymerase *Pfu*. PCR with primers 1S5 (SEQ ID NO:10) and S53 (SEQ ID NO:11)

1S5 ATCCCGGGATGGGCAAGCAAAAGCAGCACGA

S53 GACAAAGAGCGAAATGAGGCCCTTGG

- 15 amplified the 1244bp fragment clone 52 (SEQ ID NO:12, cloned into pUC18/Sma1). PCR with primers S52 (SEQ ID NO:13) and 2S5 (SEQ ID NO:14)

2S5 ATCCCGGGTCAAAATGAACAAAGTTGGTTTAGTC

S52 GCCACATCTGACTGTTCAAGCCCTCGC

amplified the 2104bp clone 13 (SEQ ID NO:15, cloned into pUC18/Sma1). The complete 20 coding sequence of the *AtMSH3* gene was reconstructed in pUC18 by ligating the 5' half of *AtMSH3* (clone 52) to the 3' half of *AtMSH3* (clone 13) after digesting with *Bam*H1 which has a unique cleavage site in the overlapping region of both clones. This manipulation yielded plasmid pPF26. The *Sma*I fragment from pPF26 contains the complete *AtMSH3* coding sequence. The remaining primers referred to in Figure 1 are as 25 follows:

S51 GGATCGGGTACTGGGTTTGAGTGTGAGG (SEQ ID NO:16)

S525 AGGTTCTGATTATGTGTGACGCTTACTTA (SEQ ID NO:17)

Figures 2 and 3 provide plasmid maps of clones 52 and 13 respectively, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites. The complete *AtMSH3* coding sequence (SEQ ID NO:18) 30 is 3246bp long and is shown in Figure 4 together with the deduced sequence (SEQ ID NO:19) of the encoded polypeptide. *AtMSH3* is clearly homologous to the yeast and mouse *MSH3* genes. A sequence alignment of polypeptides encoded by *AtMSH3* and that encoded by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae MSH3* is set out in Figure 5.

Isolation of the *AtMSH6* complete coding sequence and genomic sequences

- 35 The same procedure allowed isolation of the *AtMSH6* cDNA. Figure 6 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to isolate *AtMSH6*. For the 5' RACE PCR, primers 638 (SEQ ID NO:20) and AP1 (SEQ ID NO:4)

638 TCTCTACCAGGTGACGAAAAACCG

allowed the amplification of a 2889 DNA fragment. Primer S81 (SEQ ID NO:21)

DOCUMENT SEQUELLED

S81 CGTCGCCTTGTAGCATCCCCTCCTTCAC

helped define the 142bp upstream to the ATG initiation codon. On the 3' side, RACE PCR was initially performed with primers S823 (SEQ ID NO:22) and AP1 (SEQ ID NO:4),

S823 GCTTGGCGCATCTAATAGAACATGACAGG

5 and then with the nested primers 637 (SEQ ID NO:23) and AP2 (SEQ ID NO:5).

637 GACAGCGTCAGTTCTCAGAAATGC

to produce a 774bp DNA fragment. As for *AtMSH3*, those fragments were cloned and sequenced. Re-isolation of the DNA sequence using the high fidelity *Pfu* polymerase and newly designed primers 1S8 (SEQ ID NO:24) and S83 (SEQ ID NO:25) (for the 5' side) led 10 to a 2182 bp DNA fragment identified as clone 43 (SEQ ID NO:26, cloned in pUC18/SmaI), and a 1379bp clone identified as clone 62 (SEQ ID NO:27, also cloned in pUC18/SmaI).

1S8 ATCCCGGGATGCAGCGCCAGAGATCGATTGT

2S8 ATCCCGGGTTATTGGAACACAGTAAGAGGATT (SEQ ID

15 NO:28)

S82 GCGTTCGATCATCAGCCTCTGTGTTGC (SEQ ID NO:29)

S83 CGCTATCTATGGCTGCTCGAATTGAG

Figures 7 and 8 provide plasmid maps of clones 43 and 62 respectively, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites. Clones 43 and 62 were digested by the *Xmn*1 restriction enzyme for 20 which a unique site is present in their overlapping region and then ligated. The complete *AtMSH6* coding sequence (SEQ ID NO:30) is 3330bp long and is shown in Figure 9 together with the deduced sequence (SEQ ID NO:31) of the encoded polypeptide. *AtMSH6* is clearly homologous to the yeast and mouse *MSH6* genes. A sequence alignment of 25 polypeptides encoded by *AtMSH6* and that encoded by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae MSH6* is set out in Figure 10.

An *AtMSH6* genomic sequence was also isolated from a genomic DNA library constituted after partial *Sau3AI* digestion of DNA from the *Arabidopsis* cell suspension. 8062bp were sequenced that covered the *AtMSH6* gene and show colinearity with the cDNA. 16 introns are found scattered along the gene. The complete genomic sequence 30 (SEQ ID NO:98) is shown in Figure 11.

Example 2. A measure of somatic variation in MMR deficient plants

Constructs

Constructs with antisense *AtMSH3* or antisense *AtMSH6* or both *AtMSH3/AtMSH6* under the control of a single 35S promoter have been inserted into the binary vector 35 pPZP121 (Hajdukiewicz et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 23, 793-799) between the right and left borders of the T-DNA. The pPZP121 plasmid confers chloramphenicol resistance to *Escherichia coli* or *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* bacteria. The *aacC1* gene is carried by the T-DNA and allows selection of transformed plant cells on gentamycin (Hajdukiewicz et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 25, 989-994). For the purpose of expressing antisense constructs, a 35S

promoter/terminator cassette with a polylinker was introduced into pPZP121. The 3' ends of the considered genes have been chosen since this region seems more efficient for antisense inhibition. For *AtMSH3* this corresponds to clone 13 (2104bp), for *AtMSH6* this corresponds to clone 62 (1379bp). Clone 13 comprises 2104bp of the 3' region that were cut off the pUC18 vector by SalI/SstI restriction, blunted with T4 DNA polymerase and ligated into the T4 DNA polymerase blunted *Bam*HI site of pPZP121/35S, creating clone pPF13. The same procedure was followed for the 3' region of *AtMSH6* clone 62 (1379bp) thus creating plasmid pPF14. For the double constructs, the 3' region (from clone 62) of *AtMSH6* was introduced ahead of the *AtMSH3* region into pPF13 creating pCW186 and reciprocally, the 3' region of *AtMSH3* (from clone 13) was introduced ahead of *AtMSH6* into pPF14, creating pCW187.

These constructs were introduced into the Arabidopsis cells (as described below) of wildtype Columbia and of the Columbia tester line.

An alternative strategy to antisense inhibition of *AtMSH6* comes from experiments of Marra et al. (1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 95, 8568-8573) who show that overexpression of functional *MSH3* results in depletion of MSH6 protein in human cells. This depletion may generate a mismatch repair mutant phenotype.

For the purpose of overexpressing functional *AtMSH3* protein in plant cells, the complete *MSH3* coding region was excised from pPF26 (example 1) by digestion with *Sma*I, and was inserted into the *Sma*I site of pCW164. The resulting construct was named pPF66. It contains a complete *AtMSH3* gene under the control of the 35S promoter inside the left (LB) and right (RB) border of the T-DNA. This T-DNA also contains the *hpt2* gene for gentamycin selection. Plasmid pPF66 was introduced into Arabidopsis cells as described below. One cell clone was selected which clearly overexpressed the *AtMSH3* gene as shown by Northern analysis. Figures 12-16 provide plasmid maps of plasmids pPF13, pPF14, pCW186, pCW187 and pPF66, respectively.

Construction of tester construct

For the purpose of Forward Mutagenesis Assays, a tester construct was built containing the coding regions for *nptII*, *codA*, *uidA*. All three genes are driven by the 35S promoter and are terminated by the 35S terminator. This construct was obtained by introducing an EcoR1 fragment encoding the *codA* cassette (2.5kb) and a *Hind*III fragment encoding the *uidA* (*GUS*) cassette (2.4kb) into the pPZP111 vector (Hajdukiewicz et al., 1994, Plant Mol Biol 23: 793-799) which already contained the *nptII* expression cassette. This new plasmid was named pPF57. *NptII* is used to select for transformed plant cells. *GUS* is used to analyse the degree of gene silencing in the construct (i.e. to identify cell lines in which the transgenes are expressed), and *codA* is used as a marker for forward mutagenesis (described below).

The plasmid map of pPF57 is provided in Figure 17.

Plant cell transformation

The constructs are introduced into *Agrobacterium* by electroporation. Plant cells are then transformed by co-cultivation. A suspension culture of *Arabidopsis thaliana* cells that has been established by Axelos et al. (1992, Plant Physiol. Biochem. 30, 1-6) may be used. One day old freshly subcultured cells are diluted five times into AT medium (Gamborg B5 medium, 30g/l sucrose, 200 μ g/l NAA). 10 μ l of saturated *Agrobacterium* containing the transforming T-DNA constructs are added to 10ml diluted cells in a 100ml erlenmeyer. The co-cultivation is agitated slowly (80rpm) for 2 days. The cells are then washed 3 times into AT medium and finally resuspended in the same initial volume (10ml). The culture is agitated for 3 days to allow expression before plating on selection plates (AT/BactoAgar 8g/l+gentamycin 50 μ g/ml). Transformed individual calli are isolated 3 weeks later.

Tester Strain

The tester construct on plasmid pPF57 was introduced into *Arabidopsis* cells of wildtype Columbia using the transformation protocol described above. Among 10 candidate transformants, one cell clone was shown (by Southern analysis) to have a unique T-DNA insertion. All three genes were shown to be functional in this cell line as indicated by resistance to kanamycin, blue staining in the presence of X-Glu (*GUS*), and sensitivity to 5-fluoro-cytosine (*codA*).

MMR altering genes (described above) were then introduced individually into the tester line and transformed cells are used for analysis of both Microsatellite Instability and Forward Mutagenesis.

Microsatellite analysis

Microsatellites have been described in *Arabidopsis* (Bell and Ecker, 1994, Genomics 19, 137-144). The present Example is based on a study of instability of microsatellites that are polymorphic amongst different ecotypes. DNA is extracted from the transformed calli. Specific primers have been defined that are used to amplify the microsatellite sequence. One of the two primers is previously P^{32} labelled by T4 kinase. In case of a polymorphic variation, new PCR products appear that do not follow the expected pattern of migration on a polyacrylamide gel. This is a commonly observed feature for MMR deficient cells in yeast or mammalian cells.

In particular, the present Example describes a study on microsatellites ca72 (CA₁₈), nga172 (GA₂₉) and ATHGENEA(A₃₉), chosen because they belong to the types predominantly affected in human mismatch repair deficient tumors. The size of these microsatellites is not conserved from one *Arabidopsis* ecotype to the other.

Arabidopsis cells which are transformed with an MMR altering gene (above) and control cells not expressing the MMR altering gene are allowed to form calli. DNA is

rapidly extracted from the calli and is analysed for microsatellite instability as described in detail by Bell and Ecker 1994, Genomics 19, 137-144. In summary, the relevant microsatellite is amplified by PCR using P32 labelled primers. The PCR products are separated on a DNA sequencing gel for size determination. Size differences between 5 microsatellites from transformed and control cells not expressing the MMR altering gene in question indicate microsatellite instability as a result of MMR alteration.

The sequences of primers used for PCR amplification of microsatellites ca72 and nga172 are included in Table 1. PCR amplification of microsatellite ATHGENEA made use of a forward primer containing the sequence

10 ACCATGCATAGCTAAACTTCTTG (SEQ ID NO:32)

and of a reverse primer containing the sequence

ACATAACCACAAATAGGGGTGC (SEQ ID NO:33).

The amplification for microsatellite ca72 revealed in Columbia control cells (with respect to the MMR altering gene) a 248 bp long PCR fragment instead of the published 15 length of 124 bp. DNA sequencing verified this fragment as a CA₁₈ microsatellite.

Forward mutagenesis assay

Tester cells transformed with antisense *AtMSH3* or antisense *AtMSH6* or both *AtMSH3/AtMSH6* are analysed for the stability of the *codA* gene. The functional *codA* gene confers to sensitivity to 5-fluoro-cytosine (5FC), whereas a gene inactivating mutation in 20 *codA* will confer resistance to 5FC. The frequency of resistant cells is therefore a good indicator of somatic variation as a direct result of MMR alteration. Variants resistant to 5FC are first analysed for GUS activity. If GUS is inactive, 5FC resistance is assumed to be due to gene silencing (all three genes are under the 35S promoter). If GUS is active, 5FC 25 resistance is assumed to be due to forward mutations that have inactivated *codA*. PCR is then performed on the putative *codA* mutant genes which is then sequenced to confirm the presence of forward mutations in *codA*.

Besides *codA*, other marker genes may also be used for the Forward Mutagenesis Assay such as the *ALS* gene (conferring sensitivity to valine or to sulfonylurea; Hervieu and Vaucheret, 1996, Mol. Gen. Genet. 251 220-224; Mazur et al. 1987, Plant Physiol. 85 1110-30 1117).

Example 3. Homeologous meiotic recombination in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

A. Construction of a meiocyte specific gene expression cassette comprising the *DMC1* promoter and the *NOS* terminator

(i) The *DMC1* promoter may be used as published by Klimyuk and Jones, 1997, 35 Plant J. 11.1-14). To obtain a more convenient alternative for gene cloning, a 3.3 Kb

long subfragment of the *DMC1* promoter was obtained by PCR from genomic DNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler").

The PCR was done in three rounds:

Round One: A 3.7 Kb long product was obtained using the forward primer
5 DMCIN-A comprising the sequence

GAAGCGATATTGTTCTGTG (SEQ ID NO:34)

and the reverse primer DMCIN-B comprising the sequence

AGATTGCGAGAACATTCC (SEQ ID NO:35).

The weak amplification product was then used as template for round two and three.

10 Round Two: A 3.1 Kb long product comprising the promoter and the 5' untranslated leader was obtained using forward primer DMCIN-1, which contained the sequence

acgcgtcgacTCAGCTATGAGATTACTCGTG (SEQ ID NO:36)

and introduced a *SalI* cloning site at the 5' end of the promoter fragment, and reverse
15 primer DMCIN-2 which contained the sequence

gctctagaTTTCTCGCTCTAAGACTCTCT (SEQ ID NO:37)

and introduced a *XbaI* site at the 3' end of the PCR fragment.

Round Three: A 0.2 Kb long product comprising the first exon/intron of the *DMC1* promoter was obtained using forward primer DMCIN-3, which contained the sequence

20 gctctagaGCTTCTCTTAAGTAAGTGATTGAT (SEQ ID NO:38)

and introduced a *XbaI* site at the 5' end of the PCR fragment, and reverse primer DMCIN-4, containing the sequence

tccccggcgagagatctccatggTTTCTTCAGCTCTATGAATCC (SEQ ID NO:39)

and introduced at the 3' end of the PCR product restriction sites for *NcoI*, *BglII*, *XhoI* and
25 *SmaI*.

The products obtained in round Two and Three were digested with *XbaI* and subsequently ligated to reconstitute a 3.3 Kb long *DMC1* promoter from which the first two in-frame ATG start codons were replaced with a unique restriction site for *XbaI*. This promoter can be cloned between the restriction sites for *SalI* and *SmaI* of p3264, 30 which contains the *SacI-EcoRI* NOS terminator in pBIN19, to yield the entire expression cassette in pBIN19. This cassette contains the following cloning sites: *NcoI*, *BglII*, *XhoI*, *SmaI* and (already present on p3264) *KpnI* and *SacI*.

(ii) Another strategy yielded the following convenient *DMC1* promoter. A 1.8 kb DNA fragment comprising the 3' terminal part of the meiocyte specific *DMC1* promoter
35 was isolated by PCR from purified genomic DNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler"). The forward PCR primer (DMC1a) contained the sequence

acgcgtcgacGAATTCTGCAAGTGGGG (SEQ ID NO:40)

and introduced a *SalI* cloning site at the 5' end of the promoter fragment. The reverse PCR primer (DMC1b) contained the sequence

tccatggagatctcccggtacCGATTGCTTCGAGGG (SEQ ID NO:41)

introducing a polylinker region at the 3' end of the promoter fragment. The PCR reaction was carried out with VENT DNA Polymerase (NEB) over 25 cycles using the following cycling protocol: 1 minute at 94°C, 1 minute at 54°C, 2 minutes at 72°C.

5 The PCR reaction yielded a blunt ended DNA fragment which was digested with restriction enzyme *Sall* and was cloned into the cleavage sites of restriction enzymes *Sall* and *SmaI* in plasmid p2030, a pUC118 derivative containing the *SacI-EcoRI* NOS terminator fragment of pBIN121. The cloning yielded plasmid p2031, containing the *DMC1* promoter-polylinker-NOS terminator expression cassette depicted in Figure 18.

10 **B. Construction of an *MSH3* antisense gene under the control of the *DMC1* promoter**

A 2.1 kb DNA fragment encoding the carboxyterminal part of AtMSH3 was removed from the polylinker of clone 13 described in Example 1 after (i) digestion with *KpnI*, (ii) blunting of the DNA ends generated by *KpnI* and (iii) digestion with *BamHI*. The isolated fragment was then cloned in antisense orientation downstream of the *DMC1* 15 promoter in plasmid p2031, which had been digested with restriction enzymes *SmaI* and *Bg/II*. This cloning yielded plasmid p2033 (Figure 18).

After digestion of p2033 with *EcoRI*, a 4.1 kb DNA fragment was recovered comprising the *DMC1* promoter, the partial *MSH3* cDNA in antisense orientation with respect to the promoter and the *NOS* terminator. This fragment was cloned into the *EcoRI* 20 restriction site of plant transformation vector pNOS-Hyg-SCV to yield plasmid p3242 (Figure 18).

C. Construction of a combined *MSH6/MSH3* antisense gene under the control of a single *DMC1* promoter

A 3.1 kb fragment, encoding in antisense orientation the partial *AtMSH6* and *AtMSH3* 25 sequences and the 35S terminator, was isolated from pCW186 by digestion with *KpnI*. The fragment was treated with *Klenow* enzyme to blunt both ends. It was then cloned into the *SmaI* site of plasmid p3243 (a pNOS-Hyg-SCV derivative, illustrated in Figure 19), which had been opened to delete the region between the *SmaI* sites. Clones containing the 30 fragment in the antisense orientation with respect to the *DMC1* promoter (described in A(ii) above) were identified by diagnostic digestion with *BamHI*. The selected construct was named p3261.

Another practical way of cloning the double antisense gene is as follows. A 1 kb DNA fragment encoding the carboxyterminal part of AtMSH6 is isolated from clone 62 described in Example 1 after digestion of clone 62 plasmid DNA with *BamHI*, which 35 cleaves in the 5' polylinker region flanking the partial cDNA, and with *EcoRI*, which cleaves within the cDNA. The isolated fragment is treated with *Klenow* enzyme to blunt both its ends and is cloned into the recipient plasmid p2033 or p3242. For the purpose of

cloning, the recipient plasmid may be cleaved with either *Ava*I or *Nco*I and can be blunted with *Klenow* enzyme to produce blunt acceptor ends for fragment cloning. This cloning yields two opposite orientations of cloned fragment DNA with respect to the *DMC1* promoter. These can be identified by diagnostic digestion with restriction enzymes *Scal* 5 or *Xmn*I in conjunction with *Sac*I. The selected construct contains the *DMC1* promoter, the combined partial cDNAs for *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* (both cloned in antisense orientation with respect to the *DMC1* promoter) and the *NOS* terminator. If the recipient plasmid is p2033, the combined antisense gene under control the single *DMC1* promoter is recovered from the vector after *Eco*RI digestion and is cloned into the *Eco*RI restriction 10 site of pNOS-Hyg-SCV.

D. Construction of a full-length *MSH3* sense gene under control of the *DMC1* promoter for overexpression of functional *MSH3* protein

Overexpression of *MSH3* protein was shown in human cells (Marra et al., 1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95, 8568-8573) to complex all available *MSH2* protein. This 15 leaves *MSH6* protein without its partner, leading to the degradation of *MSH6* protein and eventually to a mismatch repair phenotype.

This phenomenon is exploited to increase homeologous meiotic recombination in *Arabidopsis* as an alternative to antisense inhibition of *AtMSH6*. For this purpose the full-length cDNA encoding *AtMSH3* is isolated from plasmid pPF66 by digestion with *Sma*I 20 and is cloned into the *Sma*I site of the *DMC1* expression cassettes described in A(i).

E. Selection of Recombination markers on homeologous chromosomes of *Arabidopsis thaliana* subspecies *Landsberg erecta* (Ler), *Columbia* (Col) and C24, respectively

E(i). Visual recombination markers in *Arabidopsis th. subspecies C24*:

Agrobacterium mediated transformation with a T-DNA containing a 35S-*GUS* gene, 25 inactivated by insertion of a 35S-*Ac* transposable element (Finnegan et al., 1993, Plant Mol. Biol. 22, 625-633), had yielded a C24 line in which the T-DNA construct was integrated into chromosome 2. Genetic and molecular analysis of this line shows that the *Ac* transposon had excised from its T-DNA locus thereby restoring *GUS* activity, but had re-inserted into the chromosome at a distance of 16.4 cM, where it stayed fixed (due to 30 disablement of *Ac*) within the *chlorina* gene. Insertional inactivation of the *chlorina* gene caused a bleached phenotype in those plants that were homozygous for this mutation. Because of the two linked phenotypic markers, *chlorina3A:Ac* and *GUS*, this C24 line was used in crosses to wildtype Ler for analysis of meiotic homeologous recombination on chromosome 2 in conjunction with molecular recombination markers.

E(ii). Visual recombination markers in *Arabidopsis th. Ler*:

The Ler line NW1 (obtained from NASC, Nottingham, UK) contains one recessive visual marker per chromosome. i.e. *an-1* on Chr.1, *py-1* on Chr.2, *gli-1* on Chr.3, *cer2-1*

on Chr.4, and *msl-1* on Chr.5. This line is used in crosses to wildtype *C24* which expresses an MMR altering gene for analysis of meiotic homeologous recombination on chromosomes 1-5 in conjunction with molecular recombination markers listed in Table 1.

Other *Ler* lines from NASC have several visual markers in close proximity to each other on the same chromosome. When these lines are used for hybrid production, analysis of homeologous meiotic recombination may make use entirely of visual recombination markers. Particularly suitable for crossing to *C24* wildtype that is expressing a MMR altering gene are the following *Ler* lines:

- NW22: relative markers are *dis1* - (4 cM) - *ga4* - (11 cM) - *th1* on chromosome 1.
10 NW10: relevant markers are *tz-201* - (5 cM) - *cer3* on chromosome 5.
NW134, relevant markers are *ttg* - (4 cM) - *ga3* on chromosome 5.

NW24 (*abi3-1*) and NW64 (*gll-1*). When present in the same plant on chromosome 3, *abi3-1* and *gll-1* are 13 cM apart. Since this marker combination is not available from NASC, we have combined these markers by crossing line NW24 to line NW64. The F1 15 offspring were allowed to self-fertilise and to produce F2 seeds. F2 Plants which carry both markers as homozygous traits on the same chromosome can be identified firstly, by germinating F2 seeds on germination medium containing selective concentrations of abscisic acid, and subsequently, by identifying among the abscisic acid resistant plants those individuals which show the glabra phenotype.

20 E(iii) Molecular recombination markers in *Col*, *Ler* and *C24*:

The genome of *Arabidopsis thaliana* is interspersed with unique base sequences arranged as simple tandem repeats. Allelic repeats can vary in length between different *Arabidopsis* subspecies and when amplified by PCR yield diagnostic DNA products of different length named Simple Sequence Length Polymorphisms (SSLPs). Many SSLPs 25 have been genetically mapped and have been assigned to unique chromosome locations on the recombinant inbred map (Bell and Ecker, 1994, Genomics 19, 137-144; Lister and Deans lines, Weeds World 4i, May 1997).

In Table 1 are listed 28 mapped and established SSLPs between *Ler* and *Col*. A number of PCR primer pairs are described herein (SEQ ID NO:42 to SEQ ID NO:97) 30 which also yielded SSLPs between *C24* and *Ler* (19 SSLPs) or between *C24* and *Col* (25 SSLPs), respectively. Polymorphic SSLPs can be used as molecular markers in the analysis of homeologous recombination between genomes from these subspecies.

The PCR reactions (25 µL) were carried out over 35 cycles (15 seconds at 94°C, 30 seconds at 55°C and 30 seconds at 72°C), with 0.25 U Taq DNA polymerase and 0.6 µg 35 genomic DNA in reaction buffer containing 2 mM MgCl₂. PCR products were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis (4% ultra high resolution agarose) and visualised by ethidiumbromide staining. The results from the PCR experiments are summarised in

Table 1, which also shows the sequence of PCR primers, primer annealing temperature (T_m), PCR product length and chromosome location of SSLP (with respect to the RI map of May 1997, Weeds World 4i).

F. Production of hybrid plants

5 C24 plants heterozygous for *chlorina3A:Ac/GUS* are crossed as male to emasculated wildtype *Ler* to produce *Ler/C24(chlorina3A, GUS)* hybrid seeds.

Due to the heterozygosity of the *C24* parent, only 50 % of hybrid plants have inherited the *chlorina3A:Ac/GUS* locus. The remaining 50% of hybrid plants are wildtype with respect to *chlorina3A:Ac/GUS*. Since the mutant locus is linked to a kanamycin resistance gene (contained on the same T-DNA as *GUS*) mutant plants can be pre-selected by germinating hybrid seeds on germination medium containing 50 mg/L kanamycin.

Ler plants homozygous for the five chromosome markers are male sterile (*ms1-1*) and are crossed without emasculation to wildtype *C24* to produce *Ler(an-1, py-1, gl1-1, cer2-1, ms1-1)/C24* hybrid seeds.

15 Other *Ler* plants, which are male fertile, are crossed after emasculation of the female parent to produce *Ler/C24* hybrid seeds.

G. Introduction of *MSH3* and *MSH6/3* antisense genes into *Arabidopsis* and analysis of meiotic homeologous recombination

(i) Transformation of hybrid plants and analysis of homeologous meiotic recombination

20 The plant transformation vectors comprising the antisense genes described in (B) and
(C) above are introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain *AGL1* (Lazo et al.. 1991,
Bio/Technology 9, 963-967) by electroporation. Recombinant *Agrobacterium* clones are
selected on LB medium containing 50 mg/L rifampicin and 100 mg/L carbenicillin.
Selected clones are used to infect roots of *Arabidopsis* hybrid plants (described in (F)
25 above) using the root transformation protocol of Valvekens et al. (1988, PNAS 85, 5536-
5540) except that shoot and root inducing media contain hygromycin (10 mg/L) instead of
kanamycin.

Plants regenerated from roots of hybrid plants are genetic clones of root donating plants and therefore are again genetic hybrids of two *Arabidopsis* subspecies described in 30 (F). However, in contrast to the root donating plants, the regenerated hybrid plants also contain the introduced transgene and the co-introduced hygromycin resistance gene with the latter allowing these plants to grow on hygromycin containing culture medium.

Hygromycin resistant plants are then allowed to enter the reproductive phase and to produce gametes by meiotic divisions of microspore and megasporangium mothercells. At 35 meiosis, the *DMC1* promoter is activated and can direct the expression of antisense genes described in (B) and (C) above, leading to decreased *MSH6* and/or *MSH3* gene

expression. This in turn depletes the gamete mothercells of MSH6 and/or MSH3 protein, thus causing alteration of MMR during meiotic divisions and increasing the recombination frequency between homeologous chromosomes.

Transgenic plants are then allowed to self-fertilise and to produce seeds. These 5 seeds (F2 seeds with respect to hybrid production), and the plants derived therefrom, carry the homeologous recombination events which can be identified by using the visual and molecular recombination markers described in (E) above.

In case of homeologous recombination between chromosomes of *Ler* and C24(*chlorina3A:Ac, GUS*), the analysis concentrates on chromosome 2 by selecting plants 10 showing the visual phenotypic marker *chlorina*. This marker thus serves as a reference point as it indicates that respective chromosomes 2 originate from C24. Other markers, such as *GUS* or molecular markers, on chromosome 2 may then be used to identify chromosomal regions which are derived from the *Ler* chromosome as a result of 15 homeologous recombination. F2 plants of control transformants not expressing the antisense gene(s) can be analysed in parallel and the results can be used for comparison to homeologous recombination results obtained in antisense plants.

(ii) Transformation of C24 wildtype, hybrid plant production and analysis of homeologous meiotic recombination

Introduction of MMR altering genes into wildtype C24 is done using the root 20 transformation protocol as described in G(i) for transformation of hybrid plants. Transformed plants are selected by resistance to either 10 mg/L hygromycin (in case of transformation with T-DNA's derived from pNOS-Hyg-SCV) or to 50 mg/L kanamycin (in case of transformation with T-DNA's derived from pBIN19).

Transgenic plants are then allowed to self-fertilise and to produce seeds (T1 seeds). 25 Segregation of the antibiotic resistance gene in the T1 population then indicates the number of transgene loci. Lines with a single transgene locus (indicated by a 3:1 ratio of resistant:sensitive plants) are selected and are bred to homozygosity. This is done by collecting selfed seeds (T2) from T1 plants and subsequent testing of at least four independent T2 seed populations for segregation of the antibiotic resistance gene. T2 30 populations which do not segregate the antibiotic resistance gene are assumed to be homozygous for both the resistance gene and the linked MMR altering gene.

C24 plants homozygous for the MMR altering gene are then crossed to *Ler* lines 35 homozygous for recessive visual markers (see E(ii)) to produce C24/*Ler* hybrid plants as described in (F). These F1 hybrids are then allowed to enter the reproductive phase and to produce gametes by meiotic division of microspore and megasporangium mothercells. At meiosis, the *DMC 1* promoter is activated and can direct the expression of antisense or sense genes described in (B), (C) and (D) above, leading to decreased *MSH6* and/or *MSH3* gene expression. This in turn depletes the gamete mothercells of *MSH6* and/or *MSH3*

protein, thus causing alteration of MMR during meiotic divisions and increasing the recombination frequency between the homeologous chromosomes of *C24* and *Ler*. Recombination events are then scored in the F2 generation.

For recombination analysis, the hybrid plants are allowed to self-fertilise and to produce F2 seeds. F2 plants are then preselected for a first visual marker. Since this marker is recessive, its visual presence indicates homozygosity for *Ler* DNA at the relevant locus. Those F2 plants which show this first visual marker are then analysed for the presence or absence of a second visual marker which in the *Ler* parent is closely linked to the first marker. Absence of the second visual marker indicates recombination between the relevant *C24* and *Ler* chromosomes between the first and second marker. The frequency of recombination in transgenic hybrids is compared to the recombination frequency in control hybrids not expressing the MMR altering gene.

Examples of recombination analysis are the following.

The *Ler* line NW22(*dis1*, *ga4*, *th1*) is used for crosses to transformed *C24*.

F2 plants are preselected first for thiamine requirement (*th1*) and then are further analysed for re-appearance of wildtype height (loss of *ga4*) and/or re-appearance of normal trichomes (loss of *dis1*) as a result of recombination.

The *Ler* line NW10(*tz-201*, *cer3*) is used for crosses to transformed *C24*.

F2 plants are then preselected first for thiazole requirement (*tz*) and then are further analysed for re-appearance of normal, i.e. non-shiny stems (loss of *cer3*) as a result of recombination.

The *Ler* line NW134 (*ttg*, *ga3*) is used for crosses to transformed *C24*. F2 plants are first preselected for dwarfish appearance (*ga3*) and are then analysed for re-appearance of trichomes (loss of *ttg*) as a result of recombination.

Ler plants homozygous for *abi3-1* and *gll-1* are used for crosses to transformed *C24*. F2 plants are first preselected for their ability to germinate in the presence of abscisic acid and are then analysed for re-appearance of trichomes on the leaves (loss of *gll-1*) as a result of recombination.

In the case of homeologous recombination between transformed *C24* and the *Ler* line NW1 (*an-1*, *py-1*, *gll-1*, *cer2-1*, *msl-1*), recombination analysis is similar the one described above, except that the second marker is not a visual marker but has to be a molecular marker. This is because the *Ler* parent carries only one visual marker per chromosome.

TABLE 1: SSLP Markers in *Arabidopsis thaliana* Subspecies

Chromosome	RI Map Position	PCR Primer Pair	Primer Sequence	Tm (°C)	length/COL	length/LER	length/C24
I	2.3	ATEAT1 F	GCCACTGGCTGAATGATATG	57.8	172	162	162
		ATEAT1 R	CGAACAGCCAACATTAAATTCCC	58.2			
I	9.3	NGA63 F	AACCAAGGCCACAGAAGCG	57.3	111	89	120
		NGA63 R	ACCCAAGTGATGCCACC	59.6			
I	40.1	NGA248 F	TACCGAACCAAAACACAAAAGG	56.1	143	129	no amplif.
		NGA248 R	TCTGTATCTCGGTGAATTCTCC	58.2			
I	81.2	NGA128 F	GGTCTGTTGATGTCTGTAAGTCC	60.1	180	190	no amplif.
		NGA128 R	ATCTTGAACCTTTAGGGAGGG	58.2			
I	81.2	NGA280 F	CTGATCTCACGGACAATACTGC	60.1	105	85	85
		NGA280 R	GGCTCCATAAAAAGTGCACC	57.8			
I	111.4	NGA111 F	CTCCAGTTGGAAGCTAAAGGG	60	128	162	170
		NGA111 R	TGTTTTTAGGACAAATGGCG	70			
II	ca. 7.5	NGA168 F	CCTTCACATCCAAAACCCAC	57.8	213	217	208
		NGA168 R	GCACATACCCACACAGAA	57.8			

II	ca. 48	NGA1126L	CGCTACGGCTTTCGGTAAG	57.8	191	199	196
		NGA1126R	GCACAGTCCAAGTCACAACC	59.9			
II	62.2	NGA361L	AAAGAGATGAGAATTGGAC	51.7	114	120	114
		NGA361R	ACATATCAATAATTAAAGTAGC	49.5			
II	73	NGA168 F	TCTGTACTGCACTGCCG	59.6	151	135	135
		NGA168 R	GAGGACATGTATAGGAGCCTCG	61.9			
II	ca. 77	AthBIO2 L	TGACCTCCCTCTCCATGGAG	59.9	141	209	139
		AthBIO2 R	TTAACAGAAACCCAAAGCTTTC	54.5			
II	ca. 83	AthUBIQUE L	AGGCCAATGTCATTCATTG	54.1	146	148	148
		AthUBIQUI R	ACGACATGGCAGATTCTCC	57.8			
III	3.4	NGA172 F	AGCTGCTTCCTATAGCGTC	60	162	136	140
		NGA172 R	CATCCGAATGCCATTGTC	55.4			
III	12.8	NGA126 F	GAAGAAAAACGCTACTTCTGCG	56.1	119	147	no amplific.
		NGA126 R	CAAGAGCAAATCAAGAGCAGC	58.2			
III	17.5	NGA162 F	CATGCAATTGGCATCTGAGG	55.8	107	89	no amplific.
		NGA162 R	CTCTGTCACTCTTCCTCTGG	60.1			

III	81.8	NGA6 F	TGGATTCTCTCTTCAC	56.1	143	123	143
		NGA6 R	ATGGAGAACGTTACACTGATC	56.1			
IV	19.8	NGA12 F	AATGTTGCTCCCTCCCTC	59.9	247	234	220
		NGA12 R	TGATGCTCTCTGAAACAAGAGC	58.2			
IV	24.1	NGA8 F	GAGGGCAAATCTTTATTCGG	56.1	154	198	190
		NGA8 R	TGGCTTTCGTTTATAAACATCC	54.5			
IV	102	NGA1107 L	GCGAAAAAACAAAAAAATCCA	50.2	150	140	140
		NGA1107 R	CGACGAATCGACAGAAATTAGG	58			
V	11.8	NGA225 F	GAAATCCAAATCCCAGAGAGG	58	119	189	119
		NGA225 R	TCTCCCCACTAGTTTGTGTCC	60.1			
V	16.7	NGA249 F	TACCGTCAATTTCATCGCC	55.4	125	115	115
		NGA249 R	GGATCCCTAACTGTAAAATCCC	58.2			
V	19.9	CA72 F	AATCCCAGTAACCAACACACA	56.3	124	110	110
		CA72 R	CCCAGTCTAACCAAGGACCAC	61.9			
V	20	NGA151 F	GTTTGGGAAGTTTGCTGG	55.8	150	120	130
		NGA151 R	CAGTCTAAAAGCGAGGTATGATG	58.6			

V	24	NGA106 F	GTTATGGAGITCTAGGGCACG	60.1	157	123	130
		NGA106 R	TGCCCATTTGGTCTTCCTC	55.8			
V	37.8	NGA139 F	AGAGCTACCAAGATCCGATGG	59.9	174	132	132
		NGA139 R	GGTTTCCGTTCTACTATCCAGG	55.8			
V	50	NGA76 F	GGAGAAAAATGTCACTCTCCACC	60.1	231	>250	300
		NGA76 R	AGGCATGGGAGACATTACG	57.8			
V	61.1	ATHSO91 L	CTCCACCAATCATGCCAAATG	55.8	148	156	146
		ATHSO91 R	TGATGTTGATGGAGATGGTCA	53.7			
V	81.7	NGA129 F	TCAGGAGGAACCTAAAGTGAGGG	60.1	177	179	172
		NGA129 R	CACACTGAAGATGGCTTGAGG	60.1			

CLAIMS

1. An isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.

5 2. A DNA molecule according to claim 1 wherein said polypeptide is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human.

3. A DNA molecule according to claim 1 wherein said polypeptide is homologous to AtMSH3 (SEQ ID NO: 19) or to AtMSH6 (SEQ ID NO: 31).

4. An isolated and purified polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA
10 mismatch repair system of a plant.

5. A polypeptide according to claim 4 which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human.

6. An isolated and purified polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a polypeptide encoded by the gene *AtMSH3* (SEQ ID NO: 18), a polypeptide encoded by the
15 gene *AtMSH6* (SEQ ID NO:30), polypeptides homologous to a polypeptide encoded by the gene *AtMSH3* (SEQ ID NO: 18) and polypeptides homologous to a polypeptide encoded by the gene *AtMSH6* (SEQ ID NO:30).

7. An isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide which is
20 capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence; and (ii) a sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.

8. A DNA molecule according to claim 7 comprising a polynucleotide sequence
25 encoding a polynucleotide capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence.

9. A DNA molecule according to claim 8 wherein said polynucleotide is capable
30 of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence is a sense polynucleotide, an antisense polynucleotide or a ribozyme.

10. A DNA molecule according to claim 7 comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.

according to any one of claims 13-16 and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

23. A process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, comprising transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a plasmid or vector according to claim 17 and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

24. A process for increasing genetic variation in a plant comprising obtaining a hybrid plant from a first plant and a second plant, or cells thereof, said first and second plants being genetically different; altering the mismatch repair system in said hybrid plant; permitting said hybrid plant to self-fertilise and produce offspring plants; and screening said offspring plants for plants in which homeologous recombination has occurred.

25. A process according to claim 24 wherein a first gene is incapacitated in said first plant, a second gene is incapacitated in said second plant, and said first and second genes are incapacitated in said hybrid plant thereby altering the mismatch repair system of said hybrid plant.

25. A process according to claim 25 wherein said incapacitation of the mismatch repair system of said hybrid plant is reversible.

26. A process according to claim 24 wherein a new genetic linkage of a desired characteristic trait or of a gene which contributes to a desired characteristic trait is observable in at least one of said offspring plants.

27. A process for obtaining a plant having a desired characteristic, comprising altering the mismatch repair system in a plant, cell or plurality of cells of a plant which does not have said desired characteristic, permitting mutations to persist in said cells to produce mutated plant cells, deriving plants from said mutated plant cells, and screening said plants for a plant having said desired characteristic.

28. A process according to claim 27 wherein said step of altering the mismatch repair system comprises introducing into said hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells a chimeric gene according to claim 13 and permitting the chimeric gene to express a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence in a mismatch repair gene of the hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells, or a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of the hybrid plant, cell or cells.

29. A process according to claim 28 comprising inactivating an MSH3 gene and/or an MSH6 gene of said plant.

30. A process according to claim 28 comprising inactivating an MSH3 gene and an MSH6 gene of said plant.

DOCUMENT EDITION

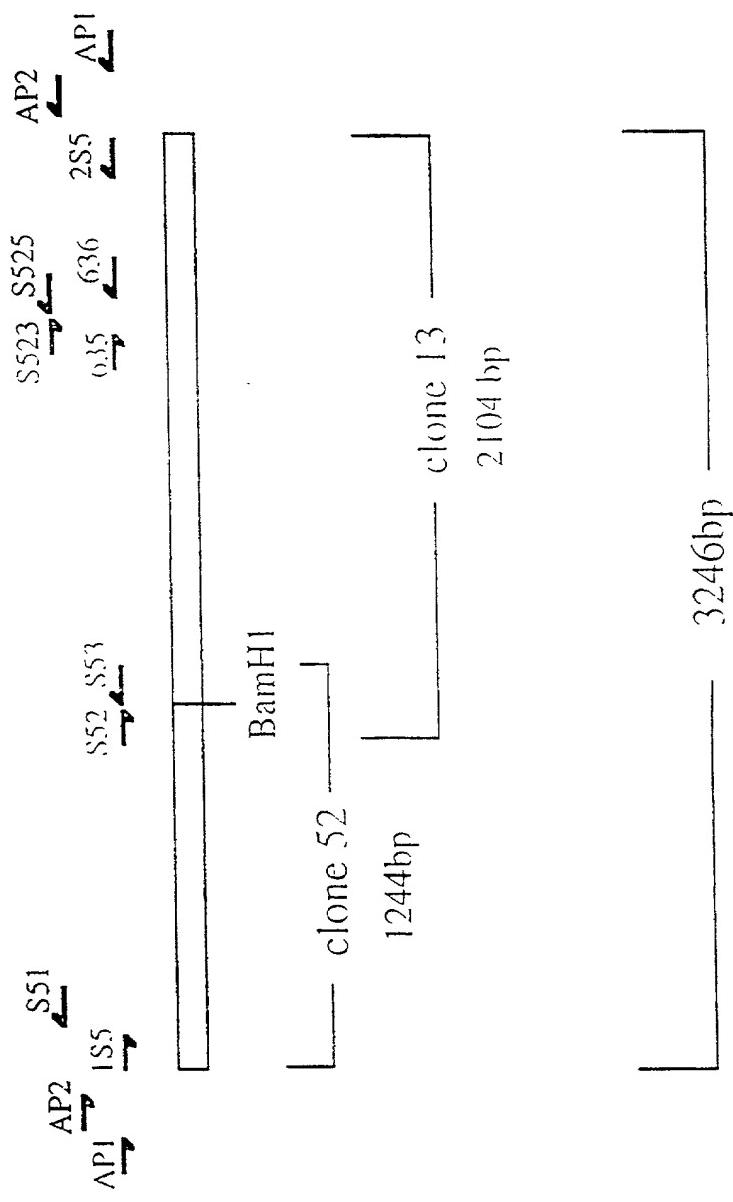
31. A process according to claim 27 comprising at least partially inactivating the mismatch repair system of said plant in a predetermined cell type or in a predetermined tissue of said plant.

32. A process according to claim 31 further comprising restoring mismatch repair
5 in said cell type or said tissue.

33. An oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to a DNA molecule according to claim 1 with the proviso that said oligonucleotide is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

34. An oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR
10 conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO: 18 with the proviso that said oligonucleotide is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

35. An oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO:30 with the proviso that said oligonucleotide is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

Figure 1

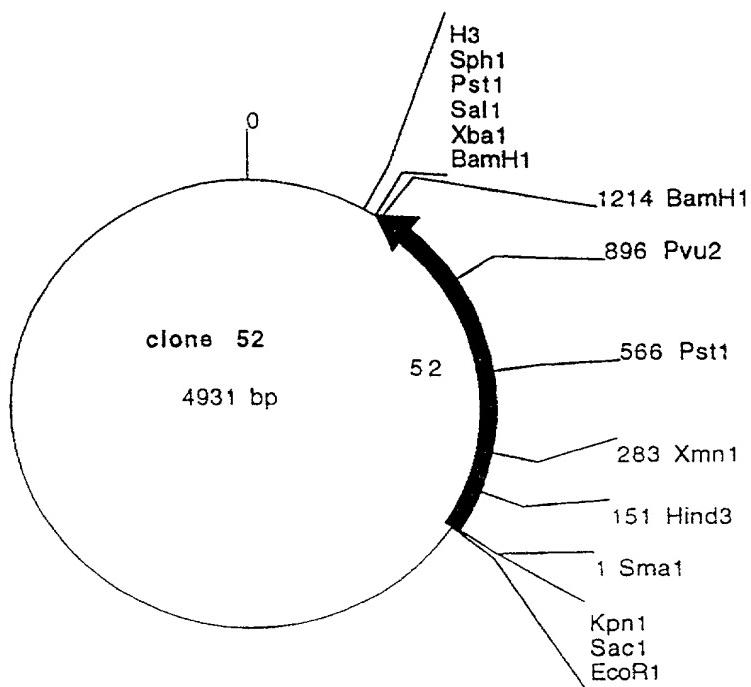


Figure 2

Comments/References: 52= 3' side of S5 (AtMSH3) 1244bp in pUC18/Sma1

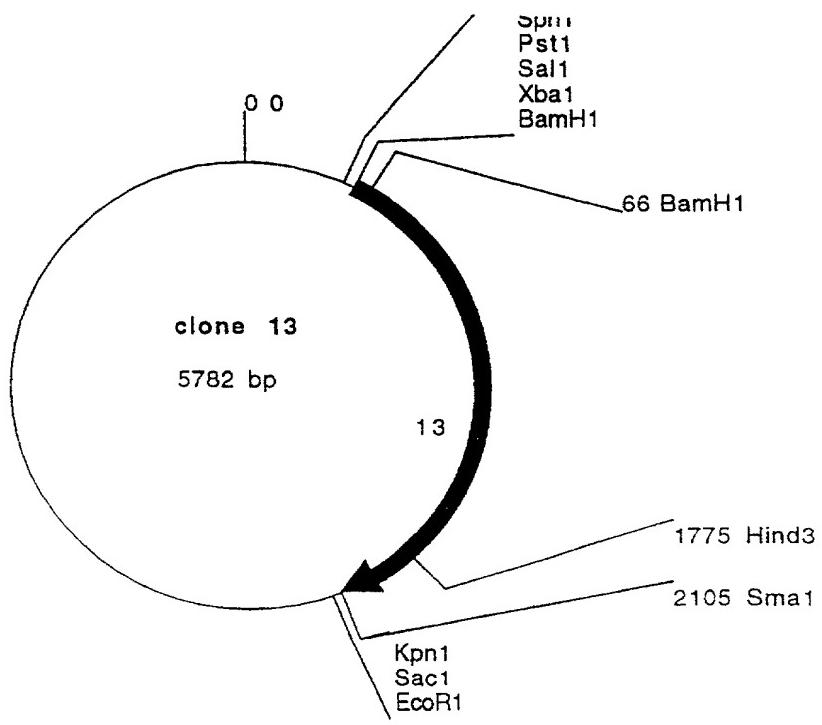


Figure 3

Comments/References: 13 = 3' side of S5 (AtMSH3) 2104bp in pUC18/Sma1

1	cCTAAGAAAGGCCGAAATGGCAACCCAAAGTTGCCATAGGCCACGACCTCCATTCTTAAACGGAGGA																						80			
81	G	A	T	G	C	C	A	A	G	C	A	G	C	A	G	C	A	G	T	C	T	G	CCC			
1	M	G	K	K	Q	K	Q	Q	T	I	S	R	F	F	F	A	P	15	144	15						
145	A	A	CCC	AAA	TCC	CCG	ACT	CAC	GAA	CCG	AAT	CCG	GTA	GCC	GAA	TCA	TCA	ACA	CCG	CCA	CCG	CCG	204			
16	K	P	K	S	P	T	H	E	P	N	P	V	A	E	S	S	T	P	P	P	P	P	35			
205	A	A	G	A	T	C	G	C	A	T	G	T	C	T	C	T	G	C	C	C	T	CTC	264			
36	K	I	S	A	T	V	S	F	S	P	K	R	K	L	L	S	D	H	L	L	55					
265	G	C	C	G	G	T	C	CCC	AAA	AAG	CCT	AAA	CTT	TCT	CCT	CAC	ACT	CAA	AAC	CCA	GTA	CCC	GAT	324		
56	A	A	S	P	K	K	P	K	L	S	P	H	T	Q	N	P	V	P	V	P	D	D	75			
325	C	CC	A	A	T	TA	CAC	C	AA	AGA	TTT	CTC	CAG	AGA	TTT	CTG	GAA	CCC	TCG	CCG	GAG	GAA	TAT	GTT	384	
76	P	N	L	H	Q	R	F	L	Q	R	F	L	E	P	S	P	E	E	Y	V	V	V	V	95		
385	C	CC	G	AA	ACG	T	C	A	T	C	TCG	AGG	AAA	TAC	ACA	CCA	TTG	GAA	CAG	CAA	GTG	GTG	GAG	CTA	AAG	444
96	P	E	T	S	S	S	R	K	Y	T	P	L	E	Q	Q	V	V	V	E	L	K	K	115			
445	A	G	C	A	G	T	C	A	G	T	G	TG	GTT	TTG	ATG	GTG	GAA	GTT	GGT	TAC	AGG	TAC	AGA	TTC	504	
116	S	K	Y	P	D	V	V	L	M	V	E	V	G	Y	R	Y	R	Y	R	F	F	F	G	135		
505	G	A	G	G	C	G	A	T	G	C	CGC	GTG	GTG	TTG	GGT	ATT	TAC	GCT	CAT	ATG	GAT	CAC	AT	TTC	564	
136	E	D	A	E	I	A	A	R	V	L	G	I	Y	A	H	M	D	H	N	F	N	F	155			
565	A	TG	ACG	GCG	AGT	GTG	CCA	ACA	TTT	CGA	TTG	AAT	TTC	CAT	GTG	AGA	AGA	CTG	GTG	AT	GAT	GCA	624			
156	M	T	A	S	V	P	T	F	R	L	N	F	H	V	R	R	L	V	N	A	175					
625	G	Y	TAC	AAG	ATT	GGT	GTA	GTG	AAG	CAG	ACT	GAA	ACT	GCA	GCC	ATT	AAG	TCC	CAT	GGT	GCA	684				
176	N	R	T	G	P	F	F	R	G	L	S	A	I	T	A	I	K	S	H	G	A	195				
665	GCG	GGC	CCT	TTT	TTC	CGG	CGA	CTG	TGG	GCG	TTG	TAT	ACC	AAA	GCC	ACG	C	T	GAA	744						
196	GCG	GCT	GAG	GAT	ATA	AGT	GGT	GGT	GGT	GAA	GAA	GGT	TTT	GGT	TCA	CAG	AGT	AAT	804							
216	A	A	E	D	I	S	G	G	G	C	G	G	E	E	G	F	G	S	Q	S	N	235				
805	TTC	TTC	GTT	TCT	GTT	GTG	GAT	GAG	GAG	GTT	AAG	TGG	ACA	TAA	GGC	TGT	GGT	ATT	GAA	864						
236	F	L	V	C	V	D	E	R	V	K	S	E	T	L	G	C	G	I	E	255						
865	ATG	AGT	TTT	GAT	GTT	AGA	GTC	GTC	GGT	GTT	GTC	GAA	ATT	TCG	ACA	GTC	GAA	GTT	GTT	924						
256	M	S	F	D	V	R	V	G	V	G	V	E	I	S	T	G	E	V	V	V	V	275				

Figure 4

925	TAT	GAA	GAG	TTC	AAT	GAT	AAT	TTC	ATG	AGA	AGT	GGA	TTA	GAG	GCT	GTG	ATT	TTG	AGC	TTG	984
276	Y	E	F	N	D	N	F	M	R	S	G	L	E	A	V	I	L	S	L	295	
985	TCA	CCA	GCT	GAG	CTG	TTG	CTT	GGC	CAG	CCT	CTT	TCA	CAA	CAA	ACT	GAG	AAG	TTT	TTG	GTG	1044
296	S	P	A	E	L	L	G	Q	P	L	S	Q	Q	T	E	K	F	L	V	315	
1045	GCA	CAT	GCT	GGA	CCT	ACC	TCA	AAC	GTT	CGA	GTG	GAA	CGT	GCC	TCA	CTG	GAT	TGT	TTC	AGC	1104
316	A	M	A	G	P	T	S	N	V	R	V	E	R	A	S	L	D	C	F	S	335
1105	AAT	GGT	AT	GCA	GTA	GAT	GAG	GTT	ATT	TCA	TTA	TGT	GAA	AAA	ATC	AGC	GCA	GGT	AAC	TTA	1164
336	N	G	N	A	V	D	E	V	I	S	L	C	E	K	I	S	A	G	N	L	355
1165	GAA	GAT	GAT	AAA	GAA	ATG	AAG	CTG	GAG	GCT	GAA	AAA	GGA	ATG	TCT	TGC	TTG	ACA	GTT	1224	
356	E	D	D	K	E	M	K	L	E	A	A	E	K	G	M	S	C	L	T	V	375
1225	CAT	ACA	ATT	ATG	AAC	ATG	CCA	CAT	CTG	ACT	GTT	CNA	GCC	CTC	GCC	CTA	ACG	TTT	TGC	CAT	1284
376	H	T	I	M	N	M	P	H	L	T	V	Q	A	L	A	L	T	F	C	H	395
1285	CTC	AAA	CAG	TTT	GGA	TTT	GAA	AGG	ATC	CTT	TAC	CAA	GGG	GCC	TCA	TTT	CCG	TCT	TTG	TCA	1344
396	L	K	Q	F	G	F	E	R	I	L	Y	Q	G	A	S	F	R	S	L	S	415
1345	AGT	AC	AC	GAG	ATG	ACT	CTC	TCA	GCC	ATA	ACT	CTG	CAA	CAG	TTG	GAG	GTT	GTG	AAA	AAT	1404
416	S	N	T	E	M	T	L	S	A	N	T	L	Q	Q	L	E	V	V	K	N	435
1405	AAT	TCA	GAT	GCA	TCG	GAA	TCT	GGC	TCC	TTA	TTC	CAT	AAT	ATG	AAT	CAC	ACA	CTT	ACA	GTA	1464
436	N	S	D	G	S	E	S	G	S	L	F	H	N	M	N	H	T	L	T	V	455
1465	TAT	GCT	TCC	AGG	CTT	AGA	CAC	TGG	GTG	ACT	CAT	CCT	CTA	TGC	GAT	AGA	AAT	TTG	ATA	1524	
456	Y	G	S	R	L	L	R	H	W	V	T	H	P	L	C	D	R	N	L	I	475
1525	TCT	GCT	CGG	CTT	GAT	GCT	GTG	TCT	GAG	ATT	TCT	GCT	TGC	ATG	GGA	TCT	CAT	AGT	TCT	TCC	1584
476	S	A	R	L	D	A	V	S	E	I	S	A	C	M	G	S	H	S	S	S	495
1585	CAG	CTC	AGC	AGT	GAG	TG	GTT	GAA	GAA	GGT	TCT	GAG	AGA	GCA	ATT	GTA	TCA	CCT	GAG	TTT	1644
496	Q	L	S	S	E	L	V	E	E	G	S	E	R	A	I	V	S	P	E	F	515
1645	TAT	CTC	GTG	CTC	TCC	TCA	GTC	TTG	ACA	GCT	ATG	TCT	AGA	TCA	TCT	GAT	ATT	CAA	CGT	GGA	1704
516	Y	L	V	L	S	S	V	L	T	A	M	S	R	S	D	I	Q	R	G	535	
1705	ATA	ACA	AGA	ATC	TTT	CAT	CGG	ACT	GCT	AAA	GCC	ACA	GAG	TTC	ATT	GCA	GTT	ATG	GAA	GCT	1764
536	I	T	R	I	F	H	R	T	A	K	A	T	E	F	I	A	V	M	E	A	555
1765	ATT	TTA	CTT	GCG	GGG	AAG	CAA	ATT	CAG	CGG	CTT	GGC	ATA	AAG	CAA	GAC	TCT	GAA	ATG	AGG	1824
556	I	L	L	A	G	K	Q	I	Q	R	L	G	I	K	Q	D	S	E	M	R	575

Figure 4 (Continued)

1825	AGT	ATG	CAA	TCT	GCA	ACT	GTG	CGA	TCT	ACT	CTT	TTG	AGA	AAA	TTG	ATT	TCT	GTT	ATT	TCA	1884	
576	S	M	Q	S	A	T	V	R	S	T	L	L	R	K	L	I	S	V	I	S	595	
1885	TCC	CCT	GTT	GTG	GTC	GAC	AAT	GCC	GGG	AAA	CTT	CTC	TCT	GCC	CTA	AAT	AAG	GAA	GCG	GCT	1944	
596	S	P	V	V	D	N	A	G	K	L	L	S	A	L	N	K	E	A	A	A	615	
1945	GTT	CGA	GGT	GAC	TTG	CTC	GAC	ATA	CTA	ATC	ACT	TCC	AGC	GAC	CAA	TTT	CCT	GAG	CTT	GCT	2004	
616	V	R	G	D	L	L	D	I	L	I	T	S	S	D	D	Q	F	P	E	L	A	635
2005	GAA	GCT	CGC	CAA	GCA	GTT	TTA	GTC	ATC	AGG	GAA	AAG	CTG	GAT	TCC	TCG	ATA	GCT	TCA	TTT	2064	
636	E	A	R	Q	A	V	L	V	I	R	E	K	L	D	S	S	I	A	S	F	655	
2065	CGC	AAG	AAG	CTC	GCT	ATT	CGA	ATA	TTG	GAA	TTT	CTT	CAA	GTC	TCG	GGG	ATC	ACA	CAT	TTG	2124	
656	R	K	K	L	A	I	R	N	L	E	F	L	Q	V	S	G	I	T	H	L	675	
2125	ATA	GAG	CTG	CCC	GTT	GAT	TCC	AAG	GTC	CCT	ATG	AAT	TTG	GTG	AAA	GTA	AAT	AGC	ACC	AAG	2184	
676	I	E	L	P	V	D	S	K	V	P	H	N	W	V	K	V	N	S	T	K	695	
2185	AAG	ACT	ATT	CGA	TAT	CAT	CCC	CCA	GAA	ATA	GTA	GCT	GAC	TTC	TTC	GAT	GAG	CTA	GCT	CTA	GCA	2244
696	K	T	I	R	Y	H	P	P	E	I	V	A	G	L	D	E	L	A	L	A	715	
2245	ACT	GAA	CAT	CTT	GCC	ATT	GTG	AAC	CGA	GCT	TCG	TGG	GAT	AGT	TTC	CTC	AAG	AGT	TTC	AGT	2304	
716	T	E	H	L	A	I	V	N	R	A	S	W	D	S	F	L	K	S	F	S	735	
2305	AGA	TAC	TAC	ACA	GAT	TTT	AAG	GCT	GCC	GTT	CAA	GCT	CTT	GCT	GCA	CTG	GAC	TGT	TTG	CAC	2364	
736	R	Y	Y	T	D	F	K	A	A	V	Q	A	L	A	A	L	D	C	L	H	755	
2365	TCC	CTT	TCA	ACT	CTA	TCT	AGA	AAC	AAG	AAC	TAT	GTC	CGT	CCC	GAG	TTT	GTG	GAT	GAC	TGT	2424	
756	S	L	S	T	L	S	R	N	K	N	Y	V	R	P	E	F	V	D	D	C	775	
2425	GAA	CCA	GTT	GAG	ATA	AAC	ATA	CAG	TCT	GGT	CGT	CAT	CCT	GTA	CTG	GAG	ACT	ATA	TAA	CAA	2484	
776	E	P	V	E	I	N	I	Q	S	G	R	H	P	V	L	E	T	I	L	Q	795	
2485	GAT	AAC	TTC	GTC	CCA	ATT	GAC	ACA	ATT	TTG	CAT	GCA	GAA	GGG	GAA	TAT	TGC	CAA	ATT	ATC	2544	
796	D	N	F	V	P	N	D	T	I	L	H	A	E	G	E	Y	C	Q	I	I	815	
2545	ACC	GGA	CCT	AAC	ATG	GGG	GGG	AAG	AGC	TGC	TAT	ATC	CGT	CAA	GTT	GCT	TTA	ATT	TCC	ATA	2604	
816	T	G	P	N	M	G	G	K	S	C	Y	I	R	Q	V	A	L	I	S	I	835	
2605	ATG	GCT	CAG	GTT	GGT	TCC	TTT	GTA	CCA	GCG	TCA	TTC	GCC	AAG	CTG	CAC	GTG	CTT	GAT	GGT	2664	
836	M	A	Q	V	G	S	F	V	P	A	S	F	A	K	L	H	V	L	D	G	855	
2665	GTT	TTC	ACT	CGG	ATG	GGT	GCT	TCA	GAC	AGT	ATC	CAG	CAT	GGC	AGA	AGT	ACC	TTT	CTA	GAA	2724	
856	V	F	T	R	M	G	A	S	D	S	I	Q	H	G	R	S	T	F	L	E	875	

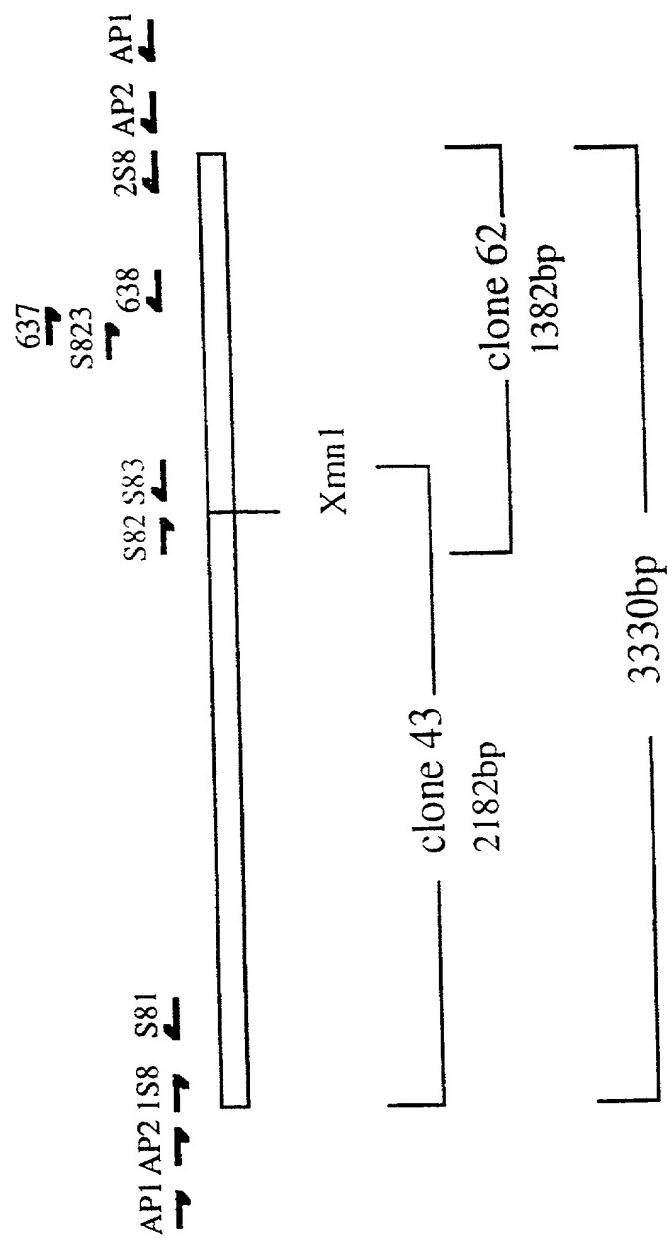
Figure 4 (Continued)

Figure 4 (Continued)

Figure 5

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

MSH3_AT 1 MGKQK-----QOTISREFAPKPKRS-----THE-PNPNVARESSTPPPK-----SATVSPSSKHL
MSH3_SC 1 NVTIGNEPKLVLRAKSANRPLLNLITMAGOPTISREPKKAVKSELTHKQEDEVNGAGSESCILDDEEDNLSSA
MSH3_AT 52 SDHLAAASPKKPKLSPHTQSPVBDVNHLQRPLQRLP-----SPEYVVPETSS--GKMYTEPLSQQVWELSKYF
MSH3_SC 96 VS YKNSKNSENTSGTSTPNDIIFAKLDRIMKRSDENMAEDDEEECEEDFYKKKAHSPTAKLTPDKQVKDLK
MSH3_AT 134 PDEAIAARNEGLAB-----MDIN-----PNTASVETPRINPHYRLVNAAGYRQWQETAIKSH--GANTGSPPERGE
MSH3_SC 191 FAEDAVTVSRHILKLVPGKLTIDESNPUDCNHOPAYCSYEDVRENHELEAHNHLKVAVVEGAETSAIKHPGAGMS
MSH3_AT 213 PLEAEDISGGGGEEQYGSQSNSFLVCVUDERVKSETDQGIEMSYDVURGVGVGRISTSEVVYEFEND-NPM
MSH3_SC 266 PGVNNSTFPVLR-----ILGDTNSIWAESRDVHQGKVAKYSLISLNANGEVYDDEEEPSLADEKEQIRK
MSH3_AT 306 9000TEKFVLAHAOPTSNVRVERASLDCESSNGNADEVISPCCEKISAGNLEDDKMKL
MSH3_SC 368 LHVAKFENDISCP.LINKQBYDLEDHVQVAKVUNNKQESPSL-----
MSH3_AC 401 PRBILYOGASWNLSLSSPNTNTLSANTLOGEVVKNNNSDGESESGLFHNNNHTLTVYGSRLFRHNVTHPLCDRN
MSH3_SC 428 NEQYNLIPSIYSSPASKHLEDPNSLOSDP.FHD-GUK-GSLPMLLDHTRSYGLR
MSH3_AT 496 QLSSELVMGOSKRAIVSPFYLVSVLTANSKSSPIQRTTRIPHTAKATEPILAVMEALLAGKQIQLGIKQDS
MSH3_SC 517 517 -
MSH3_AT 590 EISVISSPPVVVDNAGKLESLANKERAVRG----DLDLILTS-SDQPELAEARQAVLVIREK
MSH3_SC 591 EFSELNLASTTOLPEPLMINVSXMEKNSDKVQDPPNLYNDCSEGIIKQRESEVSRSQKEELNTERK
MSH3_AT 680 VDSKVPNNVVKNSTKTTRHPEPEVAGDEPALATEHAIVNNSMDSFIKSPSRYXZDPAVQA
MSH3_SC 686 QIKDLPDDJVKNNTRHVSRIPTERTQXLTQKEYKDLAIRESLQYKEPLNKITAETELRKITLN
MSH3_AT 775 CEPVEFINIOSGRHGPVETIQQDNVYBNDTILHAEGYCQIITGPNMHGKGSQYIRVALISIHADQYGS
MSH3_SC 781 QQ-AIAKHNARNPTEES-LDQHVNNDIMSPENKGKINITGPNMHGKGSQYIRVALIHAQGSPVPA
MSH3_AT 870 RSTFLLFELSKASHIITCTSSRSIVIDELGRUTSTHDGVAIAYATLQHLLAEKRCLVJFVHMSIAE
MSH3_SC 873 DTFPKVENDILHILKNCNRSLP.LDDEVGRGTDGJLISYALIKYFSELSDCPELFTTHPLQEKS--
MSH3_AT 964 EDDDVYIYKLVNGLCSRSPGPYQALAQIPSCIRRAISMAAKPAEVRA
MSH3_SC 963 EMMSVIPLIKEKAGLFYNTSYENAKLRLKDIINRAPSISSEPKESIN--
MSH3_AT 1059 APEFLKHAWKACKINGEKPTECEP-----
MSH3_SC 1032 -----ITATDRLEAKLSDIN

Figure 6

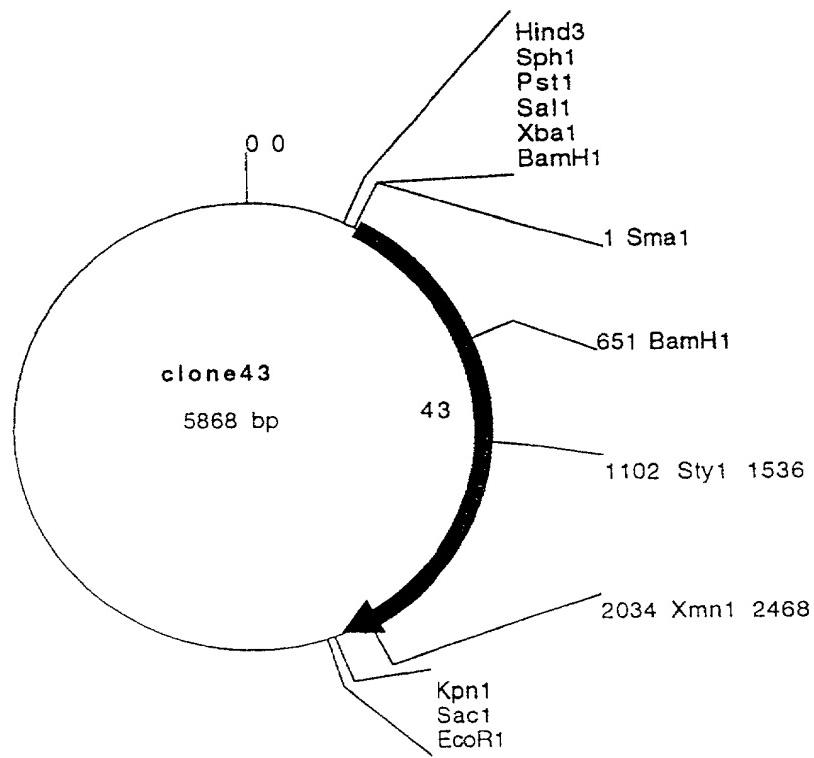


Figure 7

Comments/References: 43= 5' side of S8 (AtMSH6) 2182 bp in pUC18/Sma1

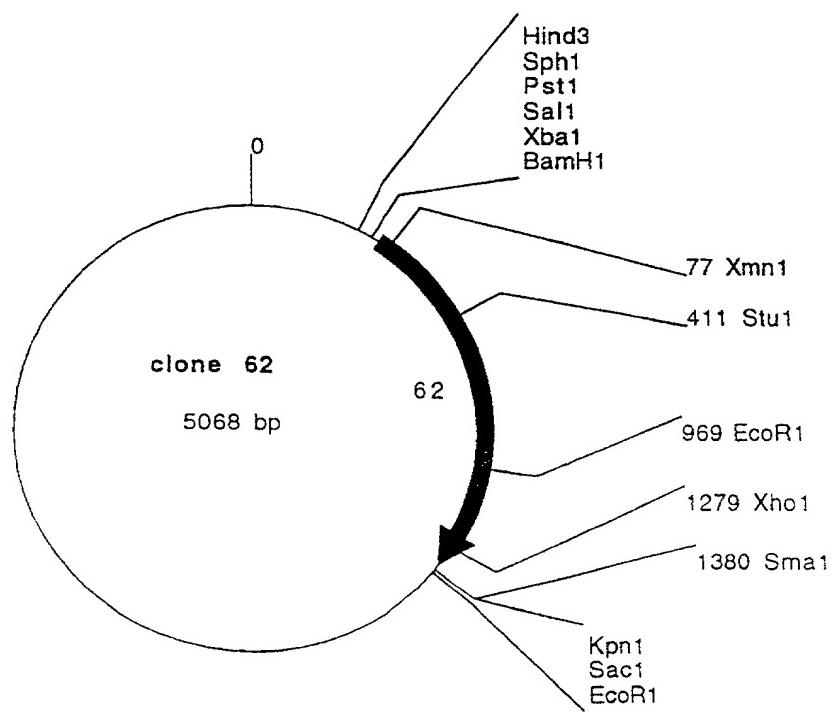


Figure 8

Comments/References: 62= 3' side of S8 (AtMSH6) 1379bp in pUC18/Sma1

1	AAAAGTTAGCCCTGAGGAGTATCGTTCCGCCATTCTACGACGCCAAGGGAAAATTTTGGGCCAATCTTCACACTCTCTCAATTCCAAAAA	80
81	TTTCAATTCTCTCAGCTCAAACATCGTTCTCTCACTCTCTCACATTCCAAAAA	153
1	ATG CAG CGC CAG	4
154	R S I L S F F Q K P T A A T T K G L V S	213
5	G D A A S G G S G G S G P R F N V R E G	24
214	GGC GAT GCT GCT AGC GGC GGG GGC AGC GGA GGA CCA CGA CGA TTT AAT GTG AAG GAA GGG	273
25	D A S V R F A V S K S V D E V R	44
274	GAT GCT AAA GGC GAC GCT TCT GTA CGT TTT GCT GTR TCG AAA TCT GTC GAT GAG GTT AGA	333
45	D A K G D A S V R F A V S K S V D E V R	64
334	GGA ACG GAT ACT CCA CCG GAG AAG GTT CGG CGT CGT GTC CTG CCG TCT GGA TTT AAG CCG	393
65	G T D T P P E K V P R R V L P S G F K P	84
394	GCT GAA TCC GCC GST GAT GCT TCG TCC CTG TTC TCC AAT ATT ATG CAT AAG TTT GTA AAA	453
85	A E S A G D A S S L F S N I M H K F V K	104
454	GTC GAT GAT CGA GAT TGT TCT GGA GAG CGA GAA GAT GTT GTT CCG CTG AAT GAT	513
105	V D D R C S G E R S R E D V V P L N D	124
514	TCA TCT CTA TGT ATG AAG GCT ATT GAT GTT ATT CCT CAA TTT CGT TCC AAT AAT GGT AAA	573
125	S S L C M K A N D V I P Q F R S N N G K	144
574	ACT CAA GAA AGG AAC CAT GCT TTT AGT TTC AGT GGG AGA GCT GAA CTT AGA TCA GAA GAA	633
145	T Q E R N H A F S F S G R A E L R S V E	164
634	GAT ATA GGA GTA GAT GGC GAT GTT CCT GGT CCA GAA ACA CCA GGG ATG CGT CCA CGT GCT	693
165	D I G V D G D V P G P E T P G M R P R A	184
694	TCT CGC TTG AAG CGA GTT CTG GAG GAT GAA ATG ACT TTT AAG GAG GAT AAG GTT CCT GTA	753
185	S R L K R V L E D E M T F K E D K V P V	204
754	TTG GAC TCT AAC AAA AGG CTG AAA ATG CTC CAG GAT CCG GTT TGT GGA GAG AAG AAA GAA	813
205	L D S N K R L K M L Q D P V C G E K K E	224
814	GTA AAC GAA GGA ACC AAA TTT GAA TGG CTT GAG TCT CGA ATC AGG GAT GCC AAT AGA	873
225	V N E G T K F E W L E S S R I R D A N R	244
874	AGA CGT CCT GAT GAT CCC CTT TAC GAT AGA AAG ACC TTA CAC ATA CCA CCT GAT GTT TTC	933
245	R R P D D P L Y D R K T L H I P P D V F	264

934	AAG	AAA	ATG	TCT	GCA	TCA	CAA	AAG	CAA	TAT	TGG	AGT	GTT	AAG	AGT	GAA	TAT	ATG	GAC	ATT	993
265	K	K	M	S	A	S	Q	K	Q	Y	W	S	V	K	S	E	Y	M	D	I	284
996	GTG	CTT	TTC	TTT	AAA	GTG	GGG	AAA	TTT	TAT	GAG	CTG	TAT	GAG	CTA	GAT	GCG	GAA	TTA	GGT	1053
285	V	L	F	F	K	V	G	K	F	Y	E	L	Y	E	L	D	A	E	L	G	304
1054	CAC	AAG	GAG	CTT	GAC	TGG	AAG	ATG	ACC	ATG	AGT	GGT	GTG	GGG	AAA	TGC	AGA	CAG	GTT	GGT	1113
305	H	K	E	L	D	W	K	M	T	M	S	G	V	G	K	C	R	Q	V	G	324
1114	ATC	TCT	GAA	AGT	GGG	ATA	GAT	GAG	GCA	GTG	CAA	AAG	CTA	TTA	GCT	CGT	GGG	TAT	AAA	GTT	1173
325	I	S	E	S	G	I	D	E	A	V	Q	K	L	L	A	R	G	Y	K	V	344
1174	GGA	CGA	ATC	GAG	CAG	CTA	GAA	ACA	TCT	GAC	CAA	GCA	AAA	GCC	AGA	GGT	GCT	AAT	ACT	ATA	1233
345	G	R	I	E	Q	L	E	T	S	D	Q	A	K	A	R	G	A	N	T	I	364
1234	ATT	CCA	AGG	AGG	CTA	GTT	CAG	GTA	TTA	ACT	CCA	TCA	ACA	GCA	AGC	GAG	GGA	AAC	ATC	GGG	1293
365	I	P	R	K	L	V	Q	V	L	T	P	S	T	A	S	E	G	N	I	G	384
1294	CCT	GAT	GCC	GTC	CAT	CTT	CTT	GCT	ATA	AAA	GAG	ATC	AAA	ATG	GAG	CTA	CAA	AAG	TGT	TCA	1353
385	P	D	A	V	H	L	L	A	I	K	E	I	K	M	E	L	Q	K	C	S	404
1354	ACT	GTG	TAT	GGA	TTT	GCT	TTT	GTT	GAC	TGT	GCT	GCC	TTG	AGG	TTT	TGG	GTT	GGG	TCC	ATC	1413
405	T	V	Y	G	F	A	F	V	D	C	V	D	C	A	A	L	R	F	W	V	424
1414	AGC	GAT	GCA	TCA	TGT	GCT	CRT	GGA	GCG	TTA	TG	ATG	CAG	GTT	TCT	CCA	AAG	GAA	1473		
425	S	D	A	S	C	A	A	L	G	A	L	L	M	Q	V	S	P	K	E	444	
1474	GTG	TTA	TAT	GAC	AGT	AAA	GGG	CTA	TCA	AGA	GAA	GCA	CAA	AAG	GCT	CTA	AGG	AAA	TAT	ACG	1533
445	V	L	Y	D	S	K	G	L	S	R	E	A	Q	K	A	L	R	K	Y	T	464
1534	TTG	ACA	GGG	TCT	ACG	GCG	GTA	CAG	TTG	GCT	CCA	GTA	CCA	CAA	GTA	ATG	GGG	GAT	ACA	GAT	1593
465	L	T	G	S	T	A	V	Q	L	A	P	V	P	V	M	G	D	T	D	484	
1594	GCT	GCT	GGA	GTT	AGA	AAT	ATA	GAA	TCT	AAC	GGA	TAC	TTT	AAA	GGT	TCT	TCT	GAA	TCA	1653	
485	A	A	G	V	R	N	I	I	E	S	N	G	Y	F	K	G	S	S	E	S	504
1654	TGG	AAC	TGT	GCT	GTT	GAT	GGT	CTA	AAT	GAA	TGT	GAT	GTT	GCC	CTT	AGT	GCT	CTT	GGA	GAG	1713
505	W	N	C	A	V	D	G	L	N	E	C	D	V	A	L	S	A	L	G	E	524
1714	CTA	ATT	AAT	CAT	CTG	TCT	AGG	CTA	AAG	CTA	GAA	GAT	GTA	CTT	AAG	CAT	GGG	GAT	ATT	TTT	1773
525	L	I	N	H	L	S	R	L	K	E	D	V	L	K	H	G	D	I	F	544	
1774	CCA	TAC	CAA	GTT	TAC	AGG	GGT	TGT	CTC	AGA	ATT	GAT	GGC	CAG	ACG	ATG	GTA	AAT	CTT	GAG	1833
545	P	Y	Q	V	Y	R	G	C	L	R	I	D	G	Q	T	M	V	N	L	E	564

Figure 9 (Continued)

1834	ATA TTT AAC AAT AGC TGT GAT GGT CCT TCA GGG ACC TTG TAC AAA TAT CTT GAT AAC	1893
565	I F N N S C D G G P S G T L Y K Y L D N	584
1894	TGT GTT AGT CCA ACT GGT AAG CGA CTC TTA AGG AAT TGC ATC TGC CAT CCA CTC AAA GAT	1953
585	C V S P T G K R L L R N W I C H P L K D	604
1954	GTA GAA AGC ATC AAT AAA CGG CTT GAT GTA GTT GAA GAA TTC ACG GCA AAC TCA GAA AGT	2013
605	V E S I N K R L D V V E E F T A N S E S	624
2014	ATG CAA ATC ACT GGC CAG TAT CTC CAC AAA CTT CCA GAC TTA GAA AGA CTG CTC GGA CGC	2073
625	M Q I T G Q Y L H K L P D I E R L G R	644
2074	ATC AAG TCT AGC GTT CGA TCA TCA GCC TCT GTG TTG CCT GCT GCT GGG AAA AAA GTG	2133
645	I K S S V R S A S V L P A L G K K V	664
2134	CTG AAA CAA CGA GTT AAA GCA ATT GTG CAA ATT GTG AAA GCA ATT GGA ATT GAT	2193
665	L K Q R V K A F G Q I V K G F R S G I D	684
2194	CTG TTG GTG GCT CTA CAG AAG GAA TCA AAT ATG	2253
685	L L A L Q K E S N M M S L L Y K L C K	704
2254	CTT CCT ATA TTA GTA GGA AAA AGC GGG CTA GAG TTA TTT CTT CTT CAA TTC GAA GCA GCC	2313
705	L P I L V G K S G L E L F I S Q F E A A	724
2314	ATA GAT AGC GAC TTT CCA AAT TAT CAG AAC CAA GAT GTG ACA GAT GAA AAC GCT GAA ACT	2373
725	I D S D F P N Y Q N Q D V T D E N A E T	744
2374	CTC ACA ATA CTT ATC GAA CTT TTT ATC GAA ACT CAA TGG TCT GAG GTC ATT CAC	2433
745	L T I L I E L F I E R A T Q W S E V I H	764
2434	ACC ATA AGC TGC CTA GAT GTC CTG AGA TCT TTT GCA ATC GCA GCA AGT CTC TCT GCT GGA	2493
765	T I S C L D V L R S F A I A A T D Q N Q K T	784
2494	AGC ATG GCC AGG CCT GTT ATT TTT CCC GAA TCA GAA GCT ACA GAT CAG AAT CAG AAA ACA	2553
785	S M A R P V I F P E S E A T D Q N Q K T	804
2554	AAA GGG CCA ATA CTT AAA ATC CAA GGA CTA TGG CAT CCA TTT GCA GTT GCA GCC GAT GGT	2613
805	K G P I L K I Q G L W H P F A V A D G	824
2614	CAA TTG CCT GTT CCG AAT GAT ATA CTC CTT GGC GAG GCT AGA AGA AGC AGT GGC AGC ATT	2673
825	Q L P V P N D I L G E A R R S S G S I	844
2674	CAT CCT CGG TCA TTG TTA CTG ACG GGA CCA AAC ATG GGC GGA AAA TCA ACT CTT CTT CGT	2733
845	H P R S L L T G P N M G K S T L L R	864

Figure 9 (Continued)

2734 865	GCA ACA TGT CTG GCC GTT ATC TTT GCC CAA CTT GGC TGC TAC GTG CCG TGT GAG TCT TGC A T C L A V I F A Q L G C Y V P C E S C	2793 884
2794 885	GAA ATC TCC CTC GTG GAT ACT ATC TTC ACA AGG CTT GGC GCA TCT GAT AGA ATC ATG ACA E I S L V D T I F T R L G A S D R I M T	2853 904
2854 905	GGA GAG AGT ACC TTT TTG GTA GAA TGC ACT GAG ACA GCG TCA GTT CTT CAG ATT GCA ACT G E S T F L V E C T A S V L Q N A T	2913 924
2914 925	CAG GAT TCA CTA GTA ATC CTT GAC GAA CTG GGC AGA GGA ACT AGT ACT TTC GAT GGA TAC Q D S L V I L D E L G R G T S T F D G Y	2973 944
2974 945	GCC ATT GCA TAC TCG GTT TTT CGT CAC CTG GTA GAG AAA GTT CAA TGT CGG ATG CTC TTT A I A Y S V F R H L V E K V Q C R M L F	3033 964
3034 965	GCA ACA CAT TAC CAC CCT CTC ACC AAG GAA TTC GCG TCT CAC CCA CGT GTC ACC TCG AAA A T H Y H P L T K E F A S H P R V T S K	3093 984
3094 985	CAC ATGG GCT TGC GCA TTC AAA TCA AGA TCT GAT TAT CAA CCA CGT GGT TGT GAT CAA GAC H M A C A F K S R S D Y Q P R G C D	3153 1004
3154 1005	CTA GTG TTC TTG TAC CGT TTA ACC GAG GGA GCT TGT CCT GAG AGC TAC GGA CTT CAA GTG L V F L Y R L T E G A C P E S Y G L Q V	3213 1024
3214 1025	GCA CTC ATG GCT GGA ATA CCA AAC CAA GTG GTT GAA ACA GCA TCA GGT GCT GCT CAA GCC A L M A G I P N Q V V E T A S G A A Q A	3273 1044
3274 1045	ATG AAG AGA TCA ATT GGG GGA AAC TTC MAG TCA AGT GAG CTA AGA TCT GAG CTA AGA TTC TCA AGT M K R S I G E N F K S S E L R S E F S S	3333 1064
3334 1065	CTG CAT GAA GAC TGG CTC AAG TCA TTG GTG GGT ATT TCT CGA GTC GCC CAC AAC AAT GCC L H E D W L K S L V G I S R V A H N N A	3393 1084
3394 1085	CCC ATT GGC GAA GAT GAC TAC GAC ACT TTG TTT TGC TTA TGG CAT GAG ATC AAA TCC TCT P I G E D D Y D T L F C L W H E I K S S	3453 1104
3454 1105	TAC TGT GTT CCC AAA TAA ATG GCT ATG ACA TAA CACTATCTGAAGCTCTGTTGGCCCTCTCT Y C V P K * M A M T *	3521 5
3522 1	G ATG TTT ATT CCT CTT AAA AAA TGC TTA TAT ATC AAA AAA TTG TTT CCT CGA TTA AAA M F I P L K K C L Y I K K L F P R L K	3579 19
3580 20	AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA K K K K K K K K	3606 28

Figure 10

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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GATAAACGACATCGTTAACATCATTCCCAATTACCCCTAAGTTAAC	200
CCTAGAACCTCTCCATCTCGCAAGCACAGCCTGATTAGAACAGCTT	250
ACCATTCTCATATTCTGAACACTACCTGAGTCCTCTCATTGATCTGTT	300
CCAATCCGCTTGTGACATCTTCTCCAATCTCGCTTCTGTATCATC	350
AACCTCACCTCTGCTTCACACGATCCATGCCGCAGGCTCTGTTCTC	400
TTCCAGCTCTCGTGTAACTCACCGAACCGCCGTAGATTCCCTTT	450
TGTCGAACCGGCATCGAATTCTAACCGTTGAACCGCGACACCGTT	500
CTCAGAGCTGCGTTAACCGCTTCCGATCGCGTAGGTCTGGCTTTTG	550
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TGTTATCTTAGCTGGAAGAAGAAGATTGTTGATTCGTT	1700
GGAGAGATTCTGATTACTGCATTGGATCGTGTACAAATTTCAGGAG	1750
CCGAGAAGATGTTCTCGCTGAATGATTCTCATCTATGTATGAAGGCTA	1800
ATGATGTTATTCTCAATTGTTCCAATAATGGAAAATCAAGAAAGA	1850
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TATAGGAGTAGATGGCGATGTTCTGGTCCAGAAACACCAGGGATGCGTC	1950
CACGTGCTTCTCGCTTGAAGCGAGTTCTGGAGGATGAAATGACTTTAAG	2000
GAGGATAAGGTTCTGTATTGGACTCTAACAAAAGGCTGAAAATGCTCCA	2050
GGATCCGGTTGTGGAGAGAAGAAAGTAAACGAAGGAACCAAATTG	2100
AATGGCTTGAGTCTCTCGAATCAGGATGCCAACAGACGTCCTGAT	2150
GATCCCCCTTACGATAGAAAGACCTTACACATACCACTGATGTTTCAA	2200

Figure 11

GAAAATGTCTGCATCACAAAGCAATTGGAGTGTAAAGAGTGAATATA	2250
TGGACATTGTGCTTTCTTAAAGTGGTAGTAACATTAAATCTAGTGT	2300
CAATCCATTCTCAATGTGATTTGTCACCTACATCTGTTACGTTATG	2350
CTCTTCTCAGGGGAAATTATGAGCTGTATGAGCTAGATGCCGAATTAG	2400
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ATGCTGCTGGAGTTAGAAATATAATAGAATCTAACGGATACTTAAAGGT	4350
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Figure 11 (Continued)

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GACATAGAAGGAAAATTCTAATACCTCGTACGGATCTCCAGTAAGTAAT	4750
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CACTCAAAGATGTAGAAAGCATCAATAAACGGCTTGATGTAGTTGAAGAA	4900
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CGAGTAAGTATCAATCACAAGTTCTGAGTAATGCCCTCATGAGTAGT	5100
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TTCAACTTAACTTGTGATCAACAAAACATGCAATTCTTGTGAA	6450
ACTTATTGATTTATATCAGGTTTCTGCACCTGGTAGAGAAAGTTCAAT	6500
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TCTCACCCACGTGTCACCTCGAACACATGGCTTGCGCATTCAAATCAAG	6600

Figure 11 (Continued)

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Figure 11 (Continued)

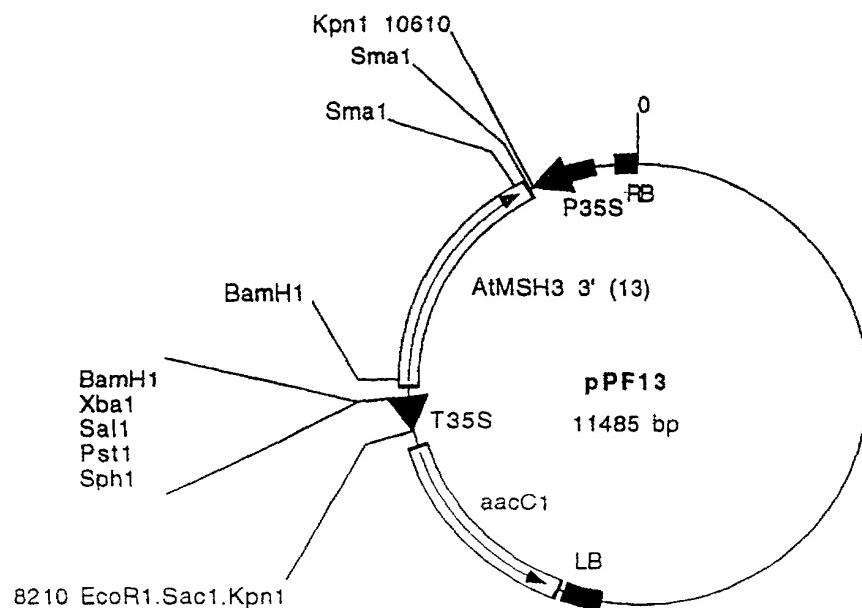


Figure 12

Comments/References: AtMSH3 3' side antisense : AtMSH3 3' (13 = 2104bp) from pUC18/13 Sal1/Sst1/T4 into pCW164 BamH1/T4 in Agrobacterium LBA4404

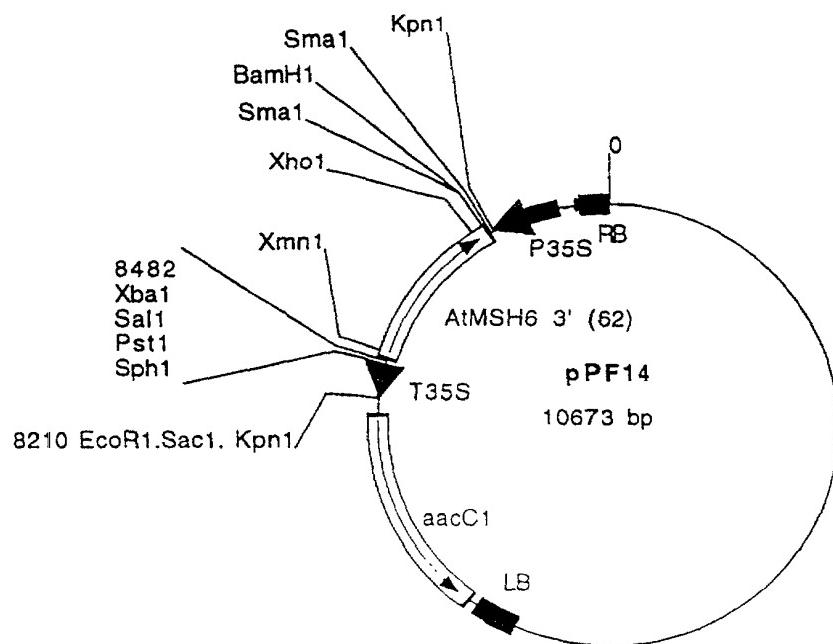


Figure 13

Comments/References: AtMSH6 (S8) 3' side antisens : 62 SalI/SstI/T4 (1379bp)
into pCW164 BamH1/T4

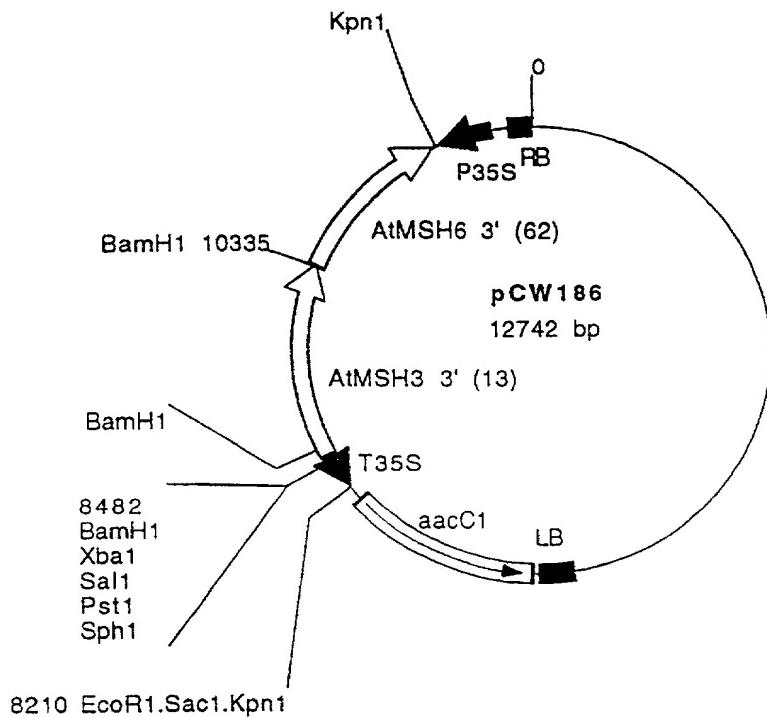


Figure 14

Comments/References: AtMSH6 3'/AtMSH3 3' antisense : AtMSH6 (S8) 3' side (62=1379bp)
Sal1/Sst1/T4 into pPF13 (pCW164 AtMSH3 (S5) 3' side (13=2104) antisens)/Sma1. in
LBA4404

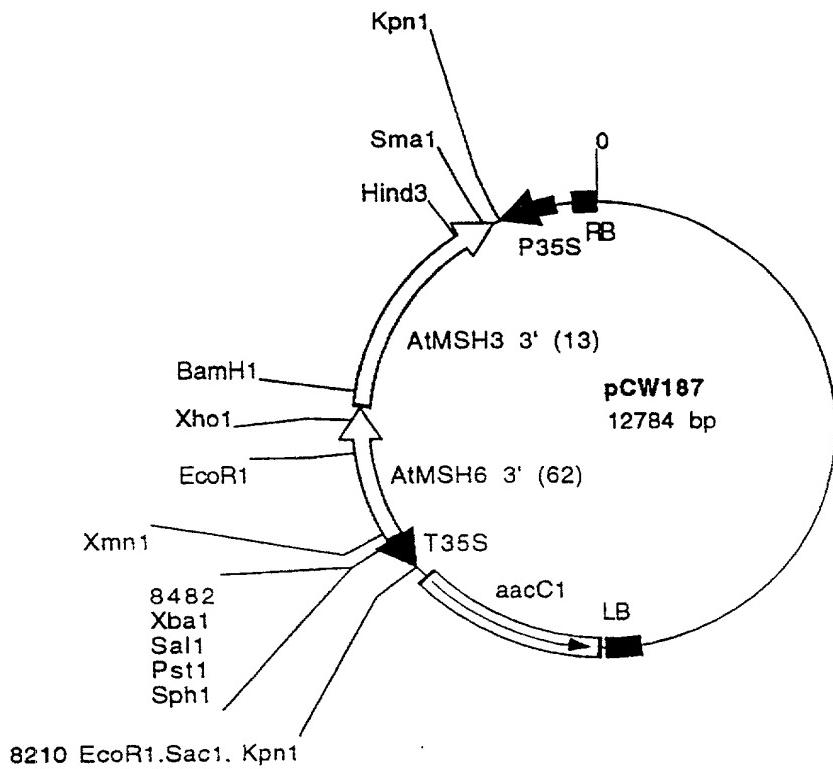


Figure 15

Comments/References: AtMSH3 3'/AtMSH6 3' antisens (D) : AtMSH3 (S5) 3' side (13=2104bp) Sal1/Sst1/T4 into pPF14 (AtMSH6 (S8) 3'side (62=1379bp) antisense into pCW164)/Sma1. in LBA4404

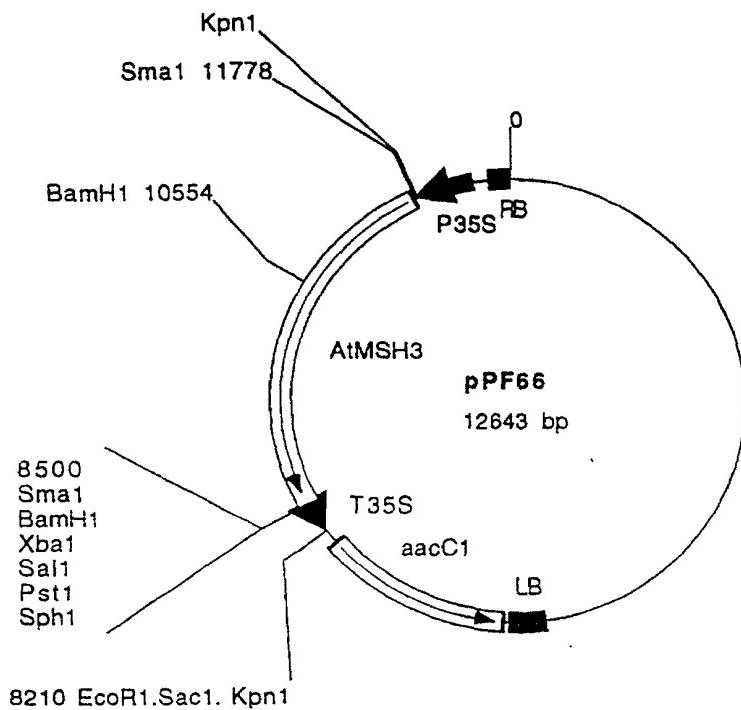


Figure 16

Comments/References: AtMSH3 (S8) complete, sense orientation : pPF26 (3342bp)
Sma1 into pCW164 Sma1

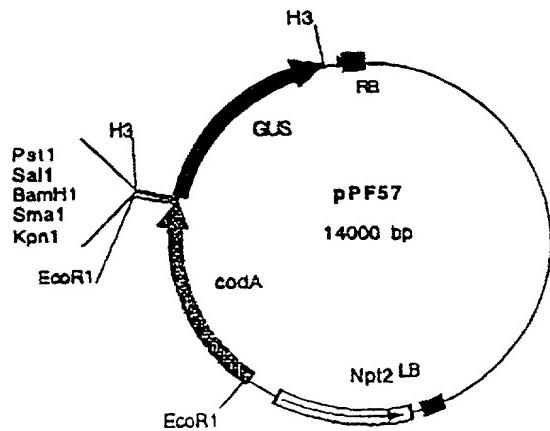


Figure 17

Comments/References: pZP111 with codA EcoR1 cassette in EcoR1 site and Hind3 GUS cassette in Hind3 site. KanR. All genes under Promoter/terminator 35S

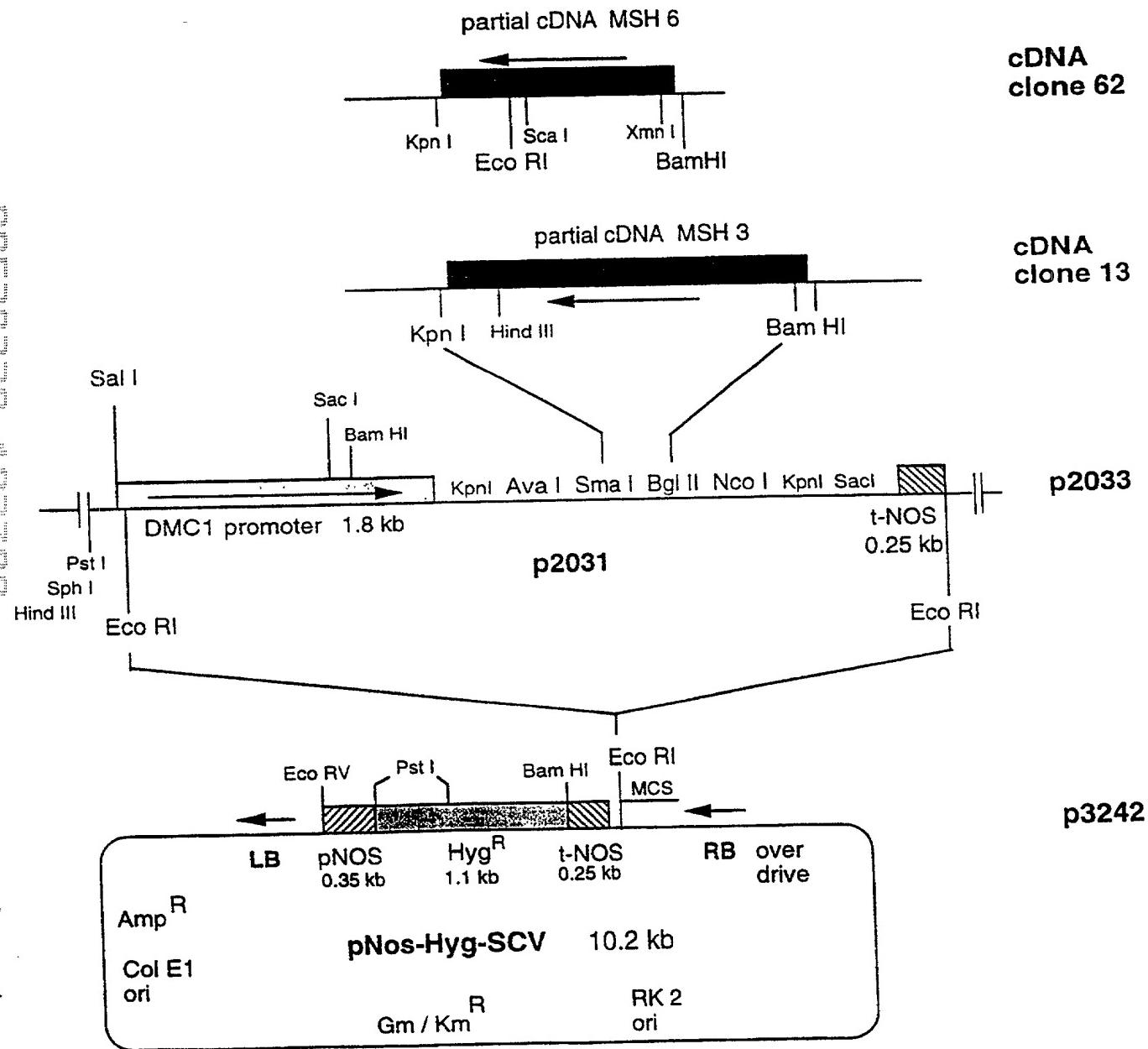
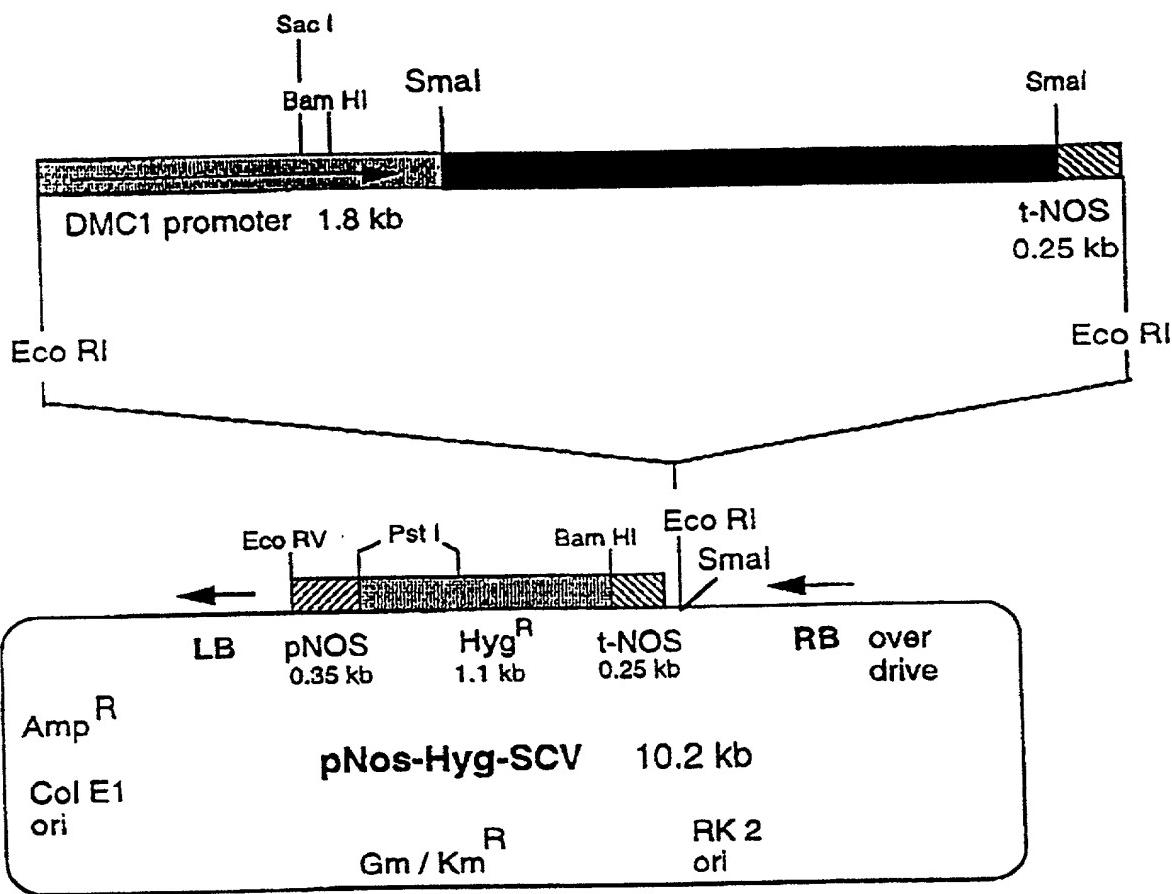
Figure 18

Figure 19**p3243**

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Rhone-Poulenc Agro; Betzner, Andreas Stefan; Doutriaux, Marie-Pascale; Freyssinet, Georges; Perez, Pascual.

<120> Methods for obtaining plant varieties

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<301> Reenan and Kolodner

<302> Genetics

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<223> Degenerate oligonucleotides DOMU used to isolate AtMSH3 and AtMSH6.

<300>

<301> Reenan and Kolodner

<302> Genetics

<303> 132

<306> 963-973

<307> 1992

<400> 2

ctggatccrt artgngtnrc raa

23

<210> 3

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> MSH3 specific primer 636 for PCR using cDNA of Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype Columbia

<400> 3

tgctagtgcc tcttgcaagc tcata

24

<210> 4

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Primer AP1 for PCR using cDNA of Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype Columbia containing adapter sequences ligated to both its ends

<400> 4

ccatcctaat acgactcaact atagggc

27

<210> 5
<211> 23
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Primer AP2 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia containing adapter sequences ligated to both its ends

<400> 5

actcaactata gggctcgagc ggc

23

<210> 6
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer S525 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 6

aggttctgat tatgtgtgac gctttactta

30

<210> 7
<211> 29
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer S51 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 7

ggatcgggta ctgggttttg agtgtgagg

29

<210> 8
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer 635 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 8
gcacgtgctt gatggtgttt tcac 24

<210> 9
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer S523 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 9
tcagacagta tccagcatgg cagaagta 28

<210> 10
<211> 33
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer 1S5 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 10
atccccggat gggcaagcaa aaggcagcaga cga 33

<210> 11
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer S53 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 11
gacaaagagc gaaaatgaggc cccttg 27

<210> 12
<211> 1250
<212> DNA
<213> *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia
<223> Clone 52

<400> 12

cccgggatgg gcaagcaaaa gcagcagacg atttctcggt tcttcgtcc caaaccctaa 60
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 gccactgtat ctttctctcc ttccaagcgt aagcttctct ccgaccacct cgccgcccgcg 180
 tcacccaaaa agcctaaact ttctcctcac actcaaaacc cagtacccga tcccaattta 240
 caccaaaagat ttctccagag atttctggaa ccctcgccgg aggaatatgt tcccgaaacg 300
 tcatcatcga ggaaatacac accattggaa cagcaagtgg tggagctaaa gagcaagtac 360
 ccagatgtgg ttttgatggt ggaagtttgt tacaggtaca gattctcggtt agaagacgcg 420
 gagatcgccag cacgcgtgtt gggtatattac gctcatatgg atcacaattt catgacggcg 480
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 gatataagtg gtgggtgtgg tggtaagaa ggttttgtt cacagagtaa ttttttgtt 720
 tgtgttgtgg atgagagagt taagtcggag acattaggct gtggatttga aatgagttt 780
 gatgttagag tcggtgttgt tggcggtt gaaatttcgacag gtgaagttgt ttatgaagag 840
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 gcagtagatg aggttatttc attatgtgaa aaaatcagcg caggttaactt agaagatgat 1080
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<210> 13

<211> 34

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> MSH3 specific primer 2S5 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 13

atcccggttc aaaatgaaca agttggttt agtc 34

<210> 14
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer S52 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 14

gccacatctg actgttcaag ccctcgc 27

<210> 15
<211> 2110
<212> DNA
<213> *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia
<223> Clone 13

<400> 15

gccacatctg actgttcaag ccctcgc aacgtttgc catctcaaac agtttgatt 60
tgaaaaggatc cttaaccaag gggcctcatt tcgccttttgc tcaagtaaca cagagatgac 120
tctctcagcc aataactctgc aacagttgga ggttgtgaaa aataattcag atggatcggaa 180
atctggctcc ttattccata atatgaatca cacacttaca gtatatggtt ccaggcttct 240
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agtcttgaca gctatgtcta gatcatctga tattcaacgt ggaataacaa gaatcttca 480
tcggactgct aaagccacag agttcattgc agttatggaa gctattttac ttgcggggaa 540
gcaaattcag cggcttggca taaagcaaga ctctgaaatg aggagttatgc aatctgcaac 600
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caatgccgga aaacttctct ctgcctaaa taaggaagcg gctgttcgag gtgacttgct 720
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 taaggctgcc gttcaagctc ttgctgcact ggactgtttg cactccctt caactctatc 1140
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 catacagtct ggtcgcatc ctgtactgga gactatatta caagataact tcgtcccaa 1260
 tgacacaatt ttgcatgcag aaggggaaata ttgccaaatt atcaccggac ctaacatggg 1320
 aggaaaagagc tgcttatatcc gtcaagttgc tttaatttcc ataatggctc aggttgggttc 1380
 ctttgtacca gcgtcattcg ccaagctgca cgtgcttgc ggtgtttca ctccggatggg 1440
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 gggagaacca gaaggacatg aagaaccgag aggcgcagaa gaatctatcc cggtcttagg 1980
 tgacttggatgc agtttgcctt ctctgtatctg acattgcaga aggataaagg 2040
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 ttgaccgggg 2110

<210> 16
 <211> 29
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial sequence

<220>
 <223> MSH3 specific primer S51 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 16

ggatcgggta ctgggtttt g agtgtgagg

<210> 17
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH3 specific primer S525 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<400> 17

agttctgat tatgtgtgac gctttactta

30

<210> 18
<211> 3522
<212> DNA
<213> *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

<220>
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<222> (100)....(3342)
<223> AtMSH3 full-length cDNA and deduced sequence of the encoded polypeptide

<400> 18

cctaagaaag cgcgcgaaaa ttggcaaccc aagttcgcca tagccacgac caccgaccc 60

catttctctt aaacggagga gattacgaat aaagcaatt 99

atg ggc aag caa aag cag cag acg att tct cgt ttc ttc gct ccc aaa 147
Met Gly Lys Gln Lys Gln Gln Thr Ser Arg Phe Phe Ala Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

ccc aaa tcc ccg act cac gaa ccg aat ccg gta gcc gaa tca tca aca 195
Pro Lys Ser Pro Thr His Glu Pro Asn Pro Val Ala Glu Ser Ser Thr
20 25 30

ccg cca ccg aag ata tcc gcc act gta tcc ttc tct cct tcc aag cgt 243
Pro Pro Pro Lys Ile Ser Ala Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Pro Ser Lys Arg
35 40 45

aag ctt ctc tcc gac cac ctc gcc gcg tca ccc aaa aag cct aaa 291
Lys Leu Leu Ser Asp His Leu Ala Ala Ser Pro Lys Lys Pro Lys
50 55 60

ctt tct cct cac actcaa aac cca gta ccc gat ccc aat tta cac caa 339
Leu Ser Pro His Thr Gln Asn Pro Val Pro Asp Pro Asn Leu His Gln
65 70 75 80

aga ttt ctc cag aga ttt ctg gaa ccc tcg ccg gag gaa tat gtt ccc Arg Phe Leu Gln Arg Phe Leu Glu Pro Ser Pro Glu Glu Tyr Val Pro	387
85 90 95	
gaa acg tca tca tcg agg aaa tac aca cca ttg gaa cag caa gtg gtg Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Arg Lys Tyr Thr Pro Leu Glu Gln Gln Val Val	435
100 105 110	
gag cta aag agc aag tac cca gat gtg gtt ttg atg gtg gaa gtt ggt Glu Leu Lys Ser Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Val Leu Met Val Glu Val Gly	483
115 120 125	
tac agg tac aga ttc ttc gga gaa gac gcg gag atc gca gca cgc gtg Tyr Arg Tyr Arg Phe Phe Gly Glu Asp Ala Glu Ile Ala Ala Arg Val	531
130 135 140	
ttg ggt att tac gct cat atg gat cac aat ttc atg acg gcg agt gtg Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ala His Met Asp His Asn Phe Met Thr Ala Ser Val	579
145 150 155 160	
cca aca ttt cga ttg aat ttc cat gtg aga aga ctg gtg aat gca gga Pro Thr Phe Arg Leu Asn Phe His Val Arg Arg Leu Val Asn Ala Gly	627
165 170 175	
tac aag att ggt gta gtg aag cag act gaa act gca gcc att aag tcc Tyr Lys Ile Gly Val Val Lys Gln Thr Glu Thr Ala Ala Ile Lys Ser	675
180 185 190	
cat ggt gca aac cgg acc ggc cct ttt ttc cgg gga ctg tcg gcg ttg His Gly Ala Asn Arg Thr Gly Pro Phe Phe Arg Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu	723
195 200 205	
tat acc aaa gcc acg ctt gaa gcg gct gag gat ata agt ggt ggt tgt Tyr Thr Lys Ala Thr Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Asp Ile Ser Gly Gly Cys	771
210 215 220	
ggt ggt gaa gaa ggt ttt ggt tca cag agt aat ttc ttg gtt tgt gtt Gly Gly Glu Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser Gln Ser Asn Phe Leu Val Cys Val	819
225 230 235 240	
gtg gat gag aga gtt aag tcg gag aca tta ggc tgt ggt att gaa atg Val Asp Glu Arg Val Lys Ser Glu Thr Leu Gly Cys Gly Ile Glu Met	867
245 250 255	
agt ttt gat gtt aga gtc ggt gtt ggc gtt gaa att tcg aca ggt Ser Phe Asp Val Arg Val Gly Val Val Gly Val Glu Ile Ser Thr Gly	915
260 265 270	
gaa gtt gtt tat gaa gag ttc aat gat aat ttc atg aga agt gga tta Glu Val Val Tyr Glu Glu Phe Asn Asp Asn Phe Met Arg Ser Gly Leu	963
275 280 285	

10

gag gct gtg att ttg agc ttg tca cca gct gag ctg ttg ctt ggc cag		1011
Glu Ala Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Leu Gly Gln		
290	295	300
cct ctt tca caa caa act gag aag ttt ttg gtg gca cat gct gga cct		1059
Pro Leu Ser Gln Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Leu Val Ala Met Ala Gly Pro		
305	310	315
320		
acc tca aac gtt cga gtg gaa cgt gcc tca ctg gat tgt ttc agc aat		1107
Thr Ser Asn Val Arg Val Glu Arg Ala Ser Leu Asp Cys Phe Ser Asn		
325	330	335
ggt aat gca gta gat gag gtt att tca tta tgt gaa aaa atc agc gca		1155
Gly Asn Ala Val Asp Glu Val Ile Ser Leu Cys Glu Lys Ile Ser Ala		
340	345	350
ggt aac tta gaa gat gat aaa gaa atg aag ctg gag gct gct gaa aaa		1203
Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Asp Lys Glu Met Lys Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Lys		
355	360	365
gga atg tct tgc ttg aca gtt cat aca att atg aac atg cca cat ctg		1251
Gly Met Ser Cys Leu Thr Val His Thr Ile Met Asn Met Pro His Leu		
370	375	380
act gtt caa gcc ctc gcc cta acg ttt tgc cat ctc aaa cag ttt gga		1299
Thr Val Gln Ala Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Cys His Leu Lys Gln Phe Gly		
385	390	395
400		
ttt gaa agg atc ctt tac caa ggg gcc tca ttt cgc tct ttg tca agt		1347
Phe Glu Arg Ile Leu Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Phe Arg Ser Leu Ser Ser		
405	410	415
aac aca gag atg act ctc tca gcc aat act ctg caa cag ttg gag gtt		1395
Asn Thr Glu Met Thr Leu Ser Ala Asn Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Val		
420	425	430
gtg aaa aat aat tca gat gga tcg gaa tct ggc tcc tta ttc cat aat		1443
Val Lys Asn Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser Glu Ser Gly Ser Leu Phe His Asn		
435	440	445
atg aat cac aca ctt aca gta tat gct tcc agg ctt ctt aga cac tgg		1491
Met Asn His Thr Leu Thr Val Tyr Gly Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Trp		
450	455	460
gtg act cat cct cta tgc gat aga aat ttg ata tct gct cgg ctt gat		1539
Val Thr His Pro Leu Cys Asp Arg Asn Leu Ile Ser Ala Arg Leu Asp		
465	470	475
480		
gct gtt tct gag att tct gct tgc atg gga tct cat agt tct tcc cag		1587
Ala Val Ser Glu Ile Ser Ala Cys Met Gly Ser His Ser Ser Gln		
485	490	495

ctc agc agt gag ttg gtt gaa gaa ggt tct gag aga gca att gta tca Leu Ser Ser Glu Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ser Glu Arg Ala Ile Val Ser	500	505	510	1635
cct gag ttt tat ctc gtg ctc tcc tca gtc ttg aca gct atg tct aga Pro Glu Phe Tyr Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Val Leu Thr Ala Met Ser Arg	515	520	525	1683
tca tct gat att caa cgt gga ata aca aga atc ttt cat cgg act gct Ser Ser Asp Ile Gln Arg Gly Ile Thr Arg Ile Phe His Arg Thr Ala	530	535	540	1731
aaa gcc aca gag ttc att gca gtt atg gaa gct att tta ctt gcg ggg Lys Ala Thr Glu Phe Ile Ala Val Met Glu Ala Ile Leu Leu Ala Gly	545	550	555	560
aag caa att cag cgg ctt ggc ata aag caa gac tct gaa atg agg agt Lys Gln Ile Gln Arg Leu Gly Ile Lys Gln Asp Ser Glu Met Arg Ser	565	570	575	1827
atg caa tct gca act gtg cga tct act ctt ttg aga aaa ttg att tct Met Gln Ser Ala Thr Val Arg Ser Thr Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Ile Ser	580	585	590	1875
gtt att tca tcc cct gtt gtg gtt gac aat gcc gga aaa ctt ctc tct Val Ile Ser Ser Pro Val Val Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Leu Leu Ser	595	600	605	1923
gcc cta aat aag gaa gcg gct gtt cga ggt gac ttg ctc gac ata cta Ala Leu Asn Lys Glu Ala Ala Val Arg Gly Asp Leu Leu Asp Ile Leu	610	615	620	1971
atc act tcc agc gac caa ttt cct gag ctt gct gaa gct cgc caa gca Ile Thr Ser Ser Asp Gln Phe Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Gln Ala	625	630	635	640
gtt tta gtc atc agg gaa aag ctg gat tcc tcg ata gct tca ttt cgc Val Leu Val Ile Arg Glu Lys Leu Asp Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Phe Arg	645	650	655	2067
aag aag ctc gct att cga aat ttg gaa ttt ctt caa gtg tcg ggg atc Lys Lys Leu Ala Ile Arg Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Gln Val Ser Gly Ile	660	665	670	2115
aca cat ttg ata gag ctg ccc gtt gat tcc aag gtc cct atg aat tgg Thr His Leu Ile Glu Leu Pro Val Asp Ser Lys Val Pro His Asn Trp	675	680	685	2163
gtg aaa gta aat agc acc aag aag act att cga tat cat ccc cca gaa Val Lys Val Asn Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Tyr His Pro Pro Glu	690	695	700	2211

DNA Sequence

ata gta gct ggc ttg gat gag cta gct cta gca act gaa cat ctt gcc	2259
Ile Val Ala Gly Leu Asp Glu Leu Ala Leu Ala Thr Glu His Leu Ala	
705 710 715 720	
att gtg aac cga gct tcg tgg gat agt ttc ctc aag agt ttc agt aga	2307
Ile Val Asn Arg Ala Ser Trp Asp Ser Phe Leu Lys Ser Phe Ser Arg	
725 730 735	
tac tac aca gat ttt aag gct gcc gtt caa gct ctt gct gca ctg gac	2355
Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Phe Lys Ala Ala Val Gln Ala Leu Ala Leu Asp	
740 745 750	
tgt ttg cac tcc ctt tca act cta tct aga aac aag aac tat gtc cgt	2403
Cys Leu His Ser Leu Ser Thr Leu Ser Arg Asn Lys Asn Tyr Val Arg	
755 760 765	
ccc gag ttt gtg gat gac tgt gaa cca gtt gag ata aac ata cag tct	2451
Pro Glu Phe Val Asp Asp Cys Glu Pro Val Glu Ile Asn Ile Gln Ser	
770 775 780	
ggc cgt cat cct gta ctg gag act ata tta caa gat aac ttc gtc cca	2499
Gly Arg His Pro Val Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Gln Asp Asn Phe Val Pro	
785 790 795 800	
aat gac aca att ttg cat gca gaa ggg gaa tat tgc caa att atc acc	2547
Asn Asp Thr Ile Leu His Ala Glu Gly Glu Tyr Cys Gln Ile Ile Thr	
805 810 815	
gga cct aac atg gga gga aag agc tgc tat atc cgt caa gtt gct tta	2595
Gly Pro Asn Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Cys Tyr Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Leu	
820 825 830	
att tcc ata atg gct cag gtt ggt tcc ttt gta cca gcg tca ttc gcc	2643
Ile Ser Ile Met Ala Gln Val Gly Ser Phe Val Pro Ala Ser Phe Ala	
835 840 845	
aag ctg cac gtg ctt gat ggt gtt ttc act cgg atg ggt gct tca gac	2691
Lys Leu His Val Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Thr Arg Met Gly Ala Ser Asp	
850 855 860	
agt atc cag cat ggc aga agt acc ttt cta gaa gaa tta agt gaa gcg	2739
Ser Ile Gln His Gly Arg Ser Thr Phe Leu Glu Leu Ser Glu Ala	
865 870 875 880	
tca cac ata atc aga acc tgc tct cgt tcg ctt gtt ata tta gat	2787
Ser His Ile Ile Arg Thr Cys Ser Ser Arg Ser Leu Val Ile Leu Asp	
885 890 895	
gag ctt gga aga ggc act agc aca cac gac ggt gta gcc att gcc tat	2835
Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr Ser Thr His Asp Gly Val Ala Ile Ala Tyr	
900 905 910	

gca aca tta cag cat ctc cta gca gaa aag aga tgt ttg gtt ctt ttt Ala Thr Leu Gln His Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Arg Cys Leu Val Leu Phe 915 920 925	2883
gtc acg cat tac cct gaa ata gct gag atc agt aac gga ttc cca ggt Val Thr His Tyr Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly 930 935 940	2931
tct gtt ggg aca tac cat gtc tcg tat ctg aca ttg cag aag gat aaa Ser Val Gly Thr Tyr His Val Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys 945 950 955 960	2979
ggc agt tat gat cat gat gat gtg acc tac cta tat aag ctt gtg cgt Gly Ser Tyr Asp His Asp Asp Val Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Lys Leu Val Arg 965 970 975	3027
ggt ctt tgc agc agg agc ttt ggt ttt aag gtt gct cag ctt gcc cag Gly Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Gly Phe Lys Val Ala Gln Leu Ala Gln 980 985 990	3075
ata cct cca tca tgt ata cgt cga gcc att tca atg gct gca aaa ttg Ile Pro Pro Ser Cys Ile Arg Arg Ala Ile Ser Met Ala Ala Lys Leu 995 1000 1005	3123
gaa gct gag gta cgt gca aga gag aga aat aca cgc atg gga gaa cca Glu Ala Glu Val Arg Ala Arg Glu Arg Asn Thr Arg Met Gly Glu Pro 1010 1015 1020	3171
gaa gga cat gaa gaa ccg aga ggc gca gaa tct att tcg gct cta Glu Gly His Glu Glu Pro Arg Gly Ala Glu Glu Ser Ile Ser Ala Leu 1025 1030 1035 1040	3219
ggg gac ttg ttt gca gac ctg aaa ttt gct ctc tct gaa gag gac cct Gly Asp Leu Phe Ala Asp Leu Lys Phe Ala Leu Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro 1045 1050 1055	3267
tgg aaa gca ttc gag ttt tta aag cat gct tgg aag att gct ggc aaa Trp Lys Ala Phe Glu Phe Leu Lys His Ala Trp Lys Ile Ala Gly Lys 1060 1065 1070	3315
atc aga cta aaa cca act tgt tca ttt tgatttaatc ttaacattat Ile Arg Leu Lys Pro Thr Cys Ser Phe 1075 1080	3362
agcaactgca aggtcttgat catctgttag ttgcgtacta acttatgtgt attagtataa	3422
caagaaaaga gaatttagaga gatggattct aatccggtgt tgcagtacat cttttctcca	3482
ccccataaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	3522

<210> 19
<211> 1081
<212> PRT

<213> *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia
<223> Polypeptide MSH3

<400> 19

Met Gly Lys Gln Lys Gln Gln Thr Ile Ser Arg Phe Phe Ala Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Ser Pro Thr His Glu Pro Asn Pro Val Ala Glu Ser Ser Thr
20 25 30

Pro Pro Pro Lys Ile Ser Ala Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Pro Ser Lys Arg
35 40 45

Lys Leu Leu Ser Asp His Leu Ala Ala Ala Ser Pro Lys Lys Pro Lys
50 55 60

Leu Ser Pro His Thr Gln Asn Pro Val Pro Asp Pro Asn Leu His Gln
65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Leu Gln Arg Phe Leu Glu Pro Ser Pro Glu Glu Tyr Val Pro
85 90 95

Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Arg Lys Tyr Thr Pro Leu Glu Gln Gln Val Val
100 105 110

Glu Leu Lys Ser Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Val Leu Met Val Glu Val Gly
115 120 125

Tyr Arg Tyr Arg Phe Phe Gly Glu Asp Ala Glu Ile Ala Ala Arg Val
130 135 140

Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ala His Met Asp His Asn Phe Met Thr Ala Ser Val
145 150 155 160

Pro Thr Phe Arg Leu Asn Phe His Val Arg Arg Leu Val Asn Ala Gly
165 170 175

Tyr Lys Ile Gly Val Val Lys Gln Thr Glu Thr Ala Ala Ile Lys Ser
180 185 190

His Gly Ala Asn Arg Thr Gly Pro Phe Phe Arg Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu
195 200 205

Tyr Thr Lys Ala Thr Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Asp Ile Ser Gly Gly Cys
210 215 220

Gly Gly Glu Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser Gln Ser Asn Phe Leu Val Cys Val
225 230 235 240

Val Asp Glu Arg Val Lys Ser Glu Thr Leu Gly Cys Gly Ile Glu Met
245 250 255

Ser Phe Asp Val Arg Val Gly Val Val Gly Val Glu Ile Ser Thr Gly
260 265 270

Glu Val Val Tyr Glu Glu Phe Asn Asn Phe Met Arg Ser Gly Leu
275 280 285

Glu Ala Val Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Leu Leu Gly Gln
290 295 300

Pro Leu Ser Gln Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Leu Val Ala Met Ala Gly Pro
305 310 315 320

Thr Ser Asn Val Arg Val Glu Arg Ala Ser Leu Asp Cys Phe Ser Asn
325 330 335

Gly Asn Ala Val Asp Glu Val Ile Ser Leu Cys Glu Lys Ile Ser Ala
340 345 350

Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Asp Lys Glu Met Lys Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Lys
355 360 365

Gly Met Ser Cys Leu Thr Val His Thr Ile Met Asn Met Pro His Leu
370 375 380

Thr Val Gln Ala Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Cys His Leu Lys Gln Phe Gly
385 390 395 400

Phe Glu Arg Ile Leu Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Phe Arg Ser Leu Ser Ser
405 410 415

Asn Thr Glu Met Thr Leu Ser Ala Asn Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Val
420 425 430

Val Lys Asn Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser Glu Ser Gly Ser Leu Phe His Asn
435 440 445

Met Asn His Thr Leu Thr Val Tyr Gly Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Trp
450 455 460

Val Thr His Pro Leu Cys Asp Arg Asn Leu Ile Ser Ala Arg Leu Asp
465 470 475 480

Ala Val Ser Glu Ile Ser Ala Cys Met Gly Ser His Ser Ser Ser Gln
485 490 495

Leu Ser Ser Glu Leu Val Glu Gly Ser Glu Arg Ala Ile Val Ser
500 505 510

Pro Glu Phe Tyr Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Val Leu Thr Ala Met Ser Arg
515 520 525

Ser Ser Asp Ile Gln Arg Gly Ile Thr Arg Ile Phe His Arg Thr Ala
530 535 540

Lys Ala Thr Glu Phe Ile Ala Val Met Glu Ala Ile Leu Leu Ala Gly
545 550 555 560

Lys Gln Ile Gln Arg Leu Gly Ile Lys Gln Asp Ser Glu Met Arg Ser
565 570 575

* Met Gln Ser Ala Thr Val Arg Ser Thr Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Ile Ser
580 585 590

* Val Ile Ser Ser Pro Val Val Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Leu Leu Ser
595 600 605

Ala Leu Asn Lys Glu Ala Ala Val Arg Gly Asp Leu Leu Asp Ile Leu
610 615 620

Ile Thr Ser Ser Asp Gln Phe Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Gln Ala
625 630 635 640

Val Leu Val Ile Arg Glu Lys Leu Asp Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Phe Arg
645 650 655

Lys Lys Leu Ala Ile Arg Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Gln Val Ser Gly Ile
660 665 670

Thr His Leu Ile Glu Leu Pro Val Asp Ser Lys Val Pro His Asn Trp
675 680 685

Val Lys Val Asn Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Tyr His Pro Pro Glu
690 695 700

Ile Val Ala Gly Leu Asp Glu Leu Ala Leu Ala Thr Glu His Leu Ala
705 710 715 720

Ile Val Asn Arg Ala Ser Trp Asp Ser Phe Leu Lys Ser Phe Ser Arg
725 730 735

Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Phe Lys Ala Ala Val Gln Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Asp
740 745 750

Cys Leu His Ser Leu Ser Thr Leu Ser Arg Asn Lys Asn Tyr Val Arg
755 760 765

* Pro Glu Phe Val Asp Asp Cys Glu Pro Val Glu Ile Asn Ile Gln Ser
770 775 780

Gly Arg His Pro Val Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Gln Asp Asn Phe Val Pro
785 790 795 800

Asn Asp Thr Ile Leu His Ala Glu Gly Glu Tyr Cys Gln Ile Ile Thr
805 810 815

Gly Pro Asn Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Cys Tyr Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Leu
820 825 830

Ile Ser Ile Met Ala Gin Val Gly Ser Phe Val Pro Ala Ser Phe Ala
835 840 845

Lys Leu His Val Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Thr Arg Met Gly Ala Ser Asp
850 855 860

Ser Ile Gln His Gly Arg Ser Thr Phe Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser Glu Ala
865 870 875 880

Ser His Ile Ile Arg Thr Cys Ser Ser Arg Ser Leu Val Ile Leu Asp
885 890 895

Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr Ser Thr His Asp Gly Val Ala Ile Ala Tyr
900 905 910

Ala Thr Leu Gln His Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Arg Cys Leu Val Leu Phe
915 920 925

Val Thr His Tyr Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly
930 935 940

Ser Val Gly Thr Tyr His Val Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys
945 950 955 960

Gly Ser Tyr Asp His Asp Asp Val Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Lys Leu Val Arg
965 970 975

Gly Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Gly Phe Lys Val Ala Gln Leu Ala Gln
980 985 990

Ile Pro Pro Ser Cys Ile Arg Arg Ala Ile Ser Met Ala Ala Lys Leu
995 1000 1005

Glu Ala Glu Val Arg Ala Arg Glu Arg Asn Thr Arg Met Gly Glu Pro
1010 1015 1020

Glu Gly His Glu Glu Pro Arg Gly Ala Glu Glu Ser Ile Ser Ala Leu
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Gly Asp Leu Phe Ala Asp Leu Lys Phe Ala Leu Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro
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Trp Lys Ala Phe Glu Phe Leu Lys His Ala Trp Lys Ile Ala Gly Lys
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18

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24

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<211> 28
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<220>
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28

<210> 22
<211> 30
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<220>
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30

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<220>
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24

<210> 24
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<213> Artificial sequence

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<210> 25
<211> 27
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<220>
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<400> 25

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<210> 26
<211> 1385
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gttgttccgc tgaatgattt atctctatgt atgaaggcta atgatgttat tcctcaattt 420
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gaaccttagat cagtagaaga tataggagta gatggcgatg ttcctggtcc agaaacacca 540
gggatgcgtc cacgtgcttc tcgcttgaag cgagttctgg aggatgaaat gacttttaag 600
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ataccacctg atgtttcaa gaaaatgtct gcatcacaaa agcaatattt gagtgttaag 840
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acggcaaact cagaaagtat gcaaataact ggccagttac tccacaaaact tccagactta 1920
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agtcattgggt gggtagtttct cgagtcgccc acaacaatgc ccccatggc gaagatgact 1320
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ccggg 1385

<210> 28
<211> 34
<212> DNA
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<220>
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atcccgggtt atttgggaac acagtaagag gatt 34

<210> 29
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> MSH6 specific primer S82 for PCR using cDNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia

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gcgttcgatc atcagcctct gtgttgc 27

<210> 30
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tctctctcac aattccaaaa a atg cag cgc cag aga tcg att ttg tct ttc 171
Met Gln Arg Gln Arg Ser Ile Leu Ser Phe

1 5 10

ttc caa aaa ccc acc gcc gcg act acg aag ggt ttg gtt tcc ggc gat Phe Gln Lys Pro Thr Ala Ala Thr Thr Lys Gly Leu Val Ser Gly Asp 15 20 25	219
gct gct agc ggc ggg ggc ggc agc gga gga cca cga ttt aat gtg aag Ala Ala Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Phe Asn Val Arg 30 35 40	267
gaa ggg gat gct aaa ggc gac gct tct gta cgt ttt gct gtt tcg aaa Glu Gly Asp Ala Lys Gly Asp Ala Ser Val Arg Phe Ala Val Ser Lys 45 50 55	315
tct gtc gat gag gtt aga gga acg gat act cca ccg gag aag gtt ccg Ser Val Asp Glu Val Arg Gly Thr Asp Thr Pro Pro Glu Lys Val Pro 60 65 70	363
cgt cgt gtc ctg ccg tct gga ttt aag ccg gct gaa tcc gcc gst gat Arg Arg Val Leu Pro Ser Gly Phe Lys Pro Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Asp 75 80 85 90	411
gct tcg tcc ctg ttc tcc aat att atg cat aag ttt gta aaa gtc gat Ala Ser Ser Leu Phe Ser Asn Ile Met His Lys Phe Val Lys Val Asp 95 100 105	459
gat cga gat tgt tct gga gag agg agc cga gaa gat gtt gtt ccg ctg Asp Arg Asp Cys Ser Gly Glu Arg Ser Arg Glu Asp Val Val Pro Leu 110 115 120	507
aat gat tca tct cta tgt atg aag gct aat gat gtt att cct caa ttt Asn Asp Ser Ser Leu Cys Met Lys Ala Asn Asp Val Ile Pro Gln Phe 125 130 135	555
cgt tcc aat aat ggt aaa act caa gaa aga aac cat gct ttt agt ttc Arg Ser Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Gln Glu Arg Asn His Ala Phe Ser Phe 140 145 150	603
agt ggg aga gct gaa ctt aga tca gta gaa gat ata gga gta gat ggc Ser Gly Arg Ala Glu Leu Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Ile Gly Val Asp Gly 155 160 165 170	651
gat gtt cct ggt cca gaa aca cca ggg atg cgt cca cgt gct tct cgc Asp Val Pro Gly Pro Glu Thr Pro Gly Met Arg Pro Arg Ala Ser Arg 175 180 185	699
ttg aag cga gtt ctg gag gat gaa atg act ttt aag gag gat aag gtt Leu Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Asp Glu Met Thr Phe Lys Glu Asp Lys Val 190 195 200	747
cct gta ttg gac tct aac aaa agg ctg aaa atg ctc cag gat ccg gtt Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asn Lys Arg Leu Lys Met Leu Gln Asp Pro Val 205 210 215	795

tgt gga gag aag aaa gaa gta aac gaa gga acc aaa ttt gaa tgg ctt		843	
Cys Gly Glu Lys Lys Glu Val Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Phe Glu Trp Leu			
220	225	230	
gag tct tct cga atc agg gat gcc aat aga aga cgt cct gat gat ccc		891	
Glu Ser Ser Arg Ile Arg Asp Ala Asn Arg Arg Pro Asp Asp Pro			
235	240	245	250
ctt tac gat aga aag acc tta cac ata cca cct gat gtt ttc aag aaa		939	
Leu Tyr Asp Arg Lys Thr Leu His Ile Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Lys Lys			
255	260	265	
atg tct gca tca caa aag caa tat tgg agt gtt aag agt gaa tat atg		987	
Met Ser Ala Ser Gln Lys Gln Tyr Trp Ser Val Lys Ser Glu Tyr Met			
270	275	280	
gac att gtg ctt ttc ttt aaa gtg ggg aaa ttt tat gag ctg tat gag		1035	
Asp Ile Val Leu Phe Phe Lys Val Gly Lys Phe Tyr Glu Leu Tyr Glu			
285	290	295	
cta gat gcg gaa tta ggt cac aag gag ctt gac tgg aag atg acc atg		1083	
Leu Asp Ala Glu Leu Gly His Lys Glu Leu Asp Trp Lys Met Thr Met			
300	305	310	
agt ggt gtg gga aaa tgc aga cag gtt ggt atc tct gaa agt ggg ata		1131	
Ser Gly Val Gly Lys Cys Arg Gln Val Gly Ile Ser Glu Ser Gly Ile			
315	320	325	330
gat gag gca gtg caa aag cta tta gct cgt gga tat aaa gtt gga cga		1179	
Asp Glu Ala Val Gln Lys Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Tyr Lys Val Gly Arg			
335	340	345	
atc gag cag cta gaa aca tct gac caa gca aaa gcc aga ggt gct aat		1227	
Ile Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr Ser Asp Gln Ala Lys Ala Arg Gly Ala Asn			
350	355	360	
act ata att cca agg aag cta gtt cag gta tta act cca tca aca gca		1275	
Thr Ile Ile Pro Arg Lys Leu Val Gln Val Leu Thr Pro Ser Thr Ala			
365	370	375	
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Phe Val Asp Cys Ala Ala Leu Arg Phe Trp Val Gly Ser Ile Ser Asp			
415	420	425	

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gct cta agg aaa tat acg ttg aca ggg tct acg gcg gta cag ttg gct Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Thr Leu Thr Gly Ser Thr Ala Val Gln Leu Ala 460 465 470	1563
cca gta cca caa gta atg ggg gat aca gat gct gct gga gtt aga aat Pro Val Pro Gln Val Met Gly Asp Thr Asp Ala Ala Gly Val Arg Asn 475 480 485 490	1611
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635 640 645 650		
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Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Gly Lys Lys Val Leu Lys		
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caa cga gtt aaa gca ttt ggg caa att gtg aaa ggg ttc aga agt gga		2187
Gln Arg Val Lys Ala Phe Gly Gln Ile Val Lys Gly Phe Arg Ser Gly		
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685 690 695		
ctt tat aaa ctc tgt aaa ctt cct ata tta gta gga aaa agc ggg cta		2283
Leu Tyr Lys Leu Cys Lys Leu Pro Ile Leu Val Gly Lys Ser Gly Leu		
700 705 710		
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Glu Leu Phe Leu Ser Gln Phe Glu Ala Ala Ile Asp Ser Asp Phe Pro		
715 720 725 730		
aat tat cag aac caa gat gtg aca gat gaa aac gct gaa act ctc aca		2379
Asn Tyr Gln Asn Gln Asp Val Thr Asp Glu Asn Ala Glu Thr Leu Thr		
735 740 745		
ata ctt atc gaa ctt ttt atc gaa aga gca act caa tgg tct gag gtc		2427
Ile Leu Ile Glu Leu Phe Ile Glu Arg Ala Thr Gln Trp Ser Glu Val		
750 755 760		
att cac acc ata agc tgc cta gat gtc ctg aga tct ttt gca atc gca		2475
Ile His Thr Ile Ser Cys Leu Asp Val Leu Arg Ser Phe Ala Ile Ala		
765 770 775		
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Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Gly Ser Met Ala Arg Pro Val Ile Phe Pro Glu		
780 785 790		
tca gaa gct aca gat cag aat cag aaa aca aaa ggg cca ata ctt aaa		2571
Ser Glu Ala Thr Asp Gln Asn Gln Lys Thr Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Lys		
795 800 805 810		
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Ile Gln Gly Leu Trp His Pro Phe Ala Val Ala Asp Gly Gln Leu		
815 820 825		
cct gtt ccg aat gat ata ctc ctt ggc gag gct aga aga agc agt ggc		2667
Pro Val Pro Asn Asp Ile Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Arg Arg Ser Ser Gly		
830 835 840		

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860 865 870	
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875 880 885 890	
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agt acc ttt ttg gta gaa tgc act gag aca gcg tca gtt ctt cag aat Ser Thr Phe Leu Val Glu Cys Thr Glu Thr Ala Ser Val Leu Gln Asn	2907
910 915 920	
gca act cag gat tca cta gta atc ctt gac gaa ctg ggc aga gga act Ala Thr Gln Asp Ser Leu Val Ile Leu Asp Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr	2955
925 930 935	
agt act ttc gat gga tac gcc att gca tac tcg gtt ttt cgt cac ctg Ser Thr Phe Asp Gly Tyr Ala Ile Ala Tyr Ser Val Phe Arg His Leu	3003
940 945 950	
gta gag aaa gttcaa tgt cgg atg ctc ttt gca aca cat tac cac cct Val Glu Lys Val Gln Cys Arg Met Leu Phe Ala Thr His Tyr His Pro	3051
955 960 965 970	
ctc acc aag gaa ttc gcg tct cac cca cgt gtc acc tcg aaa cac atg Leu Thr Lys Glu Phe Ala Ser His Pro Arg Val Thr Ser Lys His Met	3099
975 980 985	
gct tgc gca ttc aaa tca aga tct gat tat caa cca cgt ggt tgt gat Ala Cys Ala Phe Lys Ser Arg Ser Asp Tyr Gln Pro Arg Gly Cys Asp	3147
990 995 1000	
caa gac cta gtg ttc ttg tac cgt tta acc gag gga gct tgt cct gag Gln Asp Leu Val Phe Leu Tyr Arg Leu Thr Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Glu	3195
1005 1010 1015	
agc tac gga ctt caa gtg gca ctc atg gct gga ata cca aac caa gtg Ser Tyr Gly Leu Gln Val Ala Leu Met Ala Gly Ile Pro Asn Gln Val	3243
1020 1025 1030	
gtt gaa aca gca tca ggt gct gct caa gcc atg aag aga tca att ggg Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Gln Ala Met Lys Arg Ser Ile Gly	3291
1035 1040 1045 1050	

gga aac ttc aag tca agt gag cta aga tct gag ttc tca agt ctg cat		3339
Glu Asn Phe Lys Ser Ser Glu Leu Arg Ser Glu Phe Ser Ser Leu His		
1055	1060	1065
gaa gac tgg ctc aag tca ttg ggg ggt att tct cga gtc gcc cac aac		3387
Glu Asp Trp Leu Lys Ser Leu Val Gly Ile Ser Arg Val Ala His Asn		
1070	1075	1080
aat gcc ccc att ggc gaa gat gac tac gac act ttg ttt tgc tta tgg		3435
Asn Ala Pro Ile Gly Glu Asp Asp Tyr Asp Thr Leu Phe Cys Leu Trp		
1085	1090	1095
cat gag atc aaa tcc tct tac tgt gtt ccc aaa taaatggcta		3478
His Glu Ile Lys Ser Ser Tyr Cys Val Pro Lys		
1100	1105	
tgacataaca ctagtgaag ctcgttaagt ctttgccctc tctgatgttt attcctctta		3538
aaaaatgctt atatatcaaa aaattgtttc ctcgattaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa		3598
aaaaaaaa		3606

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Ala Thr Thr Lys Gly Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Ala Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly			
20	25	30	
Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Phe Asn Val Arg Glu Gly Asp Ala Lys Gly			
35	40	45	
Asp Ala Ser Val Arg Phe Ala Val Ser Lys Ser Val Asp Glu Val Arg			
50	55	60	
Gly Thr Asp Thr Pro Pro Glu Lys Val Pro Arg Arg Val Leu Pro Ser			
65	70	75	80
Gly Phe Lys Pro Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Leu Phe Ser			
85	90	95	
Asn Ile Met His Lys Phe Val Lys Val Asp Asp Arg Asp Cys Ser Gly			
100	105	110	
Glu Arg Ser Arg Glu Asp Val Val Pro Leu Asn Asp Ser Ser Leu Cys			
115	120	125	

Met Lys Ala Asn Asp Val Ile Pro Gln Phe Arg Ser Asn Asn Gly Lys
130 135 140

Thr Gln Glu Arg Asn His Ala Phe Ser Phe Ser Gly Arg Ala Glu Leu
145 150 155 160

Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Ile Gly Val Asp Gly Asp Val Pro Gly Pro Glu
165 170 175

Thr Pro Gly Met Arg Pro Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu Lys Arg Val Leu Glu
180 185 190

Asp Glu Met Thr Phe Lys Glu Asp Lys Val Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asn
195 200 205

Lys Arg Leu Lys Met Leu Gln Asp Pro Val Cys Gly Glu Lys Lys Glu
210 215 220

Val Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Phe Glu Trp Leu Glu Ser Ser Arg Ile Arg
225 230 235 240

Asp Ala Asn Arg Arg Arg Pro Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Asp Arg Lys Thr
245 250 255

Leu His Ile Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Lys Lys Met Ser Ala Ser Gln Lys
260 265 270

Gln Tyr Trp Ser Val Lys Ser Glu Tyr Met Asp Ile Val Leu Phe Phe
275 280 285

Lys Val Gly Lys Phe Tyr Glu Leu Tyr Glu Leu Asp Ala Glu Leu Gly
290 295 300

His Lys Glu Leu Asp Trp Lys Met Thr Met Ser Gly Val Gly Lys Cys
305 310 315 320

Arg Gln Val Gly Ile Ser Glu Ser Gly Ile Asp Glu Ala Val Gln Lys
325 330 335

Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Tyr Lys Val Gly Arg Ile Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr
340 345 350

Ser Asp Gln Ala Lys Ala Arg Gly Ala Asn Thr Ile Ile Pro Arg Lys
355 360 365

Leu Val Gln Val Leu Thr Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Ile Gly
370 375 380

Pro Asp Ala Val His Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys Glu Ile Lys Met Glu Leu
385 390 395 400

Gln Lys Cys Ser Thr Val Tyr Gly Phe Ala Phe Val Asp Cys Ala Ala
405 410 415

Leu Arg Phe Trp Val Gly Ser Ile Ser Asp Asp Ala Ser Cys Ala Ala
420 425 430

Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Met Gln Val Ser Pro Lys Glu Val Leu Tyr Asp
435 440 445

Ser Lys Gly Leu Ser Arg Glu Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Thr
450 455 460

Leu Thr Gly Ser Thr Ala Val Gln Leu Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Val Met
465 470 475 480

Gly Asp Thr Asp Ala Ala Gly Val Arg Asn Ile Ile Glu Ser Asn Gly
485 490 495

Tyr Phe Lys Gly Ser Ser Glu Ser Trp Asn Cys Ala Val Asp Gly Leu
500 505 510

Asn Glu Cys Asp Val Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Glu Leu Ile Asn His
515 520 525

Leu Ser Arg Leu Lys Leu Glu Asp Val Leu Lys His Gly Asp Ile Phe
530 535 540

Pro Tyr Gln Val Tyr Arg Gly Cys Leu Arg Ile Asp Gly Gln Thr Met
545 550 555 560

Val Asn Leu Glu Ile Phe Asn Asn Ser Cys Asp Gly Gly Pro Ser Gly
565 570 575

Thr Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Cys Val Ser Pro Thr Gly Lys Arg
580 585 590

Leu Leu Arg Asn Trp Ile Cys His Pro Leu Lys Asp Val Glu Ser Ile
595 600 605

Asn Lys Arg Leu Asp Val Val Glu Glu Phe Thr Ala Asn Ser Glu Ser
610 615 620

Met Gln Ile Thr Gly Gln Tyr Leu His Lys Leu Pro Asp Leu Glu Arg
625 630 635 640

Leu Leu Gly Arg Ile Lys Ser Ser Val Arg Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Leu
645 650 655

Pro Ala Leu Leu Gly Lys Lys Val Leu Lys Gln Arg Val Lys Ala Phe
660 665 670

Gly Gln Ile Val Lys Gly Phe Arg Ser Gly Ile Asp Leu Leu Leu Ala
675 680 685

Leu Gln Lys Glu Ser Asn Met Met Ser Leu Leu Tyr Lys Leu Cys Lys
690 695 700

Leu Pro Ile Leu Val Gly Lys Ser Gly Leu Glu Leu Phe Leu Ser Gln
705 710 715 720

Phe Glu Ala Ala Ile Asp Ser Asp Phe Pro Asn Tyr Gln Asn Gln Asp
725 730 735

Val Thr Asp Glu Asn Ala Glu Thr Leu Thr Ile Leu Ile Glu Leu Phe
740 745 750

Ile Glu Arg Ala Thr Gln Trp Ser Glu Val Ile His Thr Ile Ser Cys
755 760 765

Leu Asp Val Leu Arg Ser Phe Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Gly
770 775 780

Ser Met Ala Arg Pro Val Ile Phe Pro Glu Ser Glu Ala Thr Asp Gln
785 790 795 800

Asn Gln Lys Thr Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Gly Leu Trp His
805 810 815

Pro Phe Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Gly Gln Leu Pro Val Pro Asn Asp Ile
820 825 830

Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Arg Arg Ser Ser Gly Ser Ile His Pro Arg Ser
835 840 845

Leu Leu Leu Thr Gly Pro Asn Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Thr Leu Leu Arg
850 855 860

Ala Thr Cys Leu Ala Val Ile Phe Ala Gln Leu Gly Cys Tyr Val Pro
865 870 875 880

Cys Glu Ser Cys Glu Ile Ser Leu Val Asp Thr Ile Phe Thr Arg Leu
885 890 895

Gly Ala Ser Asp Arg Ile Met Thr Gly Glu Ser Thr Phe Leu Val Glu
900 905 910

Cys Thr Glu Thr Ala Ser Val Leu Gln Asn Ala Thr Gln Asp Ser Leu
915 920 925

Val Ile Leu Asp Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr Ser Thr Phe Asp Gly Tyr
930 935 940

Ala Ile Ala Tyr Ser Val Phe Arg His Leu Val Glu Lys Val Gln Cys
945 950 955 960

Arg Met Leu Phe Ala Thr His Tyr His Pro Leu Thr Lys Glu Phe Ala
965 970 975

Ser His Pro Arg Val Thr Ser Lys His Met Ala Cys Ala Phe Lys Ser
980 985 990

Arg Ser Asp Tyr Gln Pro Arg Gly Cys Asp Gln Asp Leu Val Phe Leu
 995 1000 1005

Tyr Arg Leu Thr Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Glu Ser Tyr Gly Leu Gln Val
 1010 1015 1020

Ala Leu Met Ala Gly Ile Pro Asn Gln Val Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly
 1025 1030 1035 1040

Ala Ala Gln Ala Met Lys Arg Ser Ile Gly Glu Asn Phe Lys Ser Ser
 1045 1050 1055

Glu Leu Arg Ser Glu Phe Ser Ser Leu His Glu Asp Trp Leu Lys Ser
 1060 1065 1070

Leu Val Gly Ile Ser Arg Val Ala His Asn Asn Ala Pro Ile Gly Glu
 1075 1080 1085

Asp Asp Tyr Asp Thr Leu Phe Cys Leu Trp His Glu Ile Lys Ser Ser
 1090 1095 1100

Tyr Cys Val Pro Lys
 1105

<210> 32

<211> 24

<212> DNA

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<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of ATHGENEA
microsatellite

<400> 32

accatgcata gcttaaactt cttg

24

<210> 33

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of ATHGENEA
microsatellite

<400> 33

acataaccac aaataggggt gc

22

<210> 34
<211> 18
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Forward primer DMCIN-A for PCR on genomic DNA of Arabidopsis thaliana ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler"

<400> 34

gaagcgatat tgttcgtg 18

<210> 35
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Reverse primer DMCIN-B for PCR on genomic DNA of Arabidopsis thaliana ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler"

<400> 35

agattgcgag aacattcc 18

<210> 36
<211> 31
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Forward primer DMCIN-1 for PCR on genomic DNA of Arabidopsis thaliana ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler"

<400> 36

acgcgtcgac tcagctatga gattactcgt g 31

<210> 37
<211> 29
<212> DNA
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<220>
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<400> 37

gctctagatt tctcgctcta agactctct 29

<210> 38
<211> 32
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<220>
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<400> 38

gctcttagagc ttctcttaag taagtgattg at 32

<210> 39
<211> 48
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Reverse primer DMCIN-4 for PCR on genomic DNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler"

<400> 39

tcccccgggc tcgagagatc tccatggttt cttcagctct atgaatcc 48

<210> 40
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<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Forward primer DMC1a for PCR on genomic DNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ssp. Landsberg erecta "Ler"

<400> 40

acgcgtcgac gaattcgcaa gtgggg 26

<210> 41
<211> 38
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<220>
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<400> 41

tccatggaga tctcccggtt accgatttgc ttcgaggg 38

<210> 42
<211> 20
<212> DNA
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<400> 42

gccactgcgt gaatgatatg 20

<210> 43
<211> 22
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of ATEAT1 SSLP marker in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 43

cgaacagcca acattaattc cc 22

<210> 44
<211> 18
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<220>
<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA63 SSLP marker in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 44

aaccaaggca cagaagcg 18

<210> 45
<211> 18
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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA63 SSLP marker in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 45

acccaagtga tcgccacc

18

<210> 46

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA248 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 46

taccgaacca aaacacaaaag g

21

<210> 47

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA248 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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tctgtatctc ggtgaattct cc

22

<210> 48

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<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA128 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 48

ggctctgttga tgtcgtaagt cg

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<210> 49

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA128 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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atcttgaaac ctttagggag gg

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* <210> 50

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA280 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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ctgatctcac ggacaatagt gc

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<210> 51

<211> 20

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA280 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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ggctccataaa aaagtgcacc

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<210> 52

<211> 21

<212> DNA

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<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA111 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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ctccagttgg aagctaaagg g

21

<210> 53

<211> 21

<212> DNA

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tgttttttag gacaaatggc g 21

<210> 54
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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ccttcacatc caaaaacccac 20

<210> 55
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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gcacataccca cacaaccagaa 20

<210> 56
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in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 56

cgctacgctt ttccggtaaag 20

<210> 57
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in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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gcacagtcca agtcacaacc 20

<210> 58
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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aaagagatga gaatttggac 20

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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acatatcaat atattaaagt agc 23

<210> 60
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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18

<210> 61
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<400> 61

gaggacatgt ataggaggcct cg

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<210> 62
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<400> 62

tgacctccctc ttccatggag

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<210> 63
<211> 22
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<220>
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<400> 63

ttaacagaaaa cccaaagctt tc

22

<210> 64
<211> 21
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<400> 64
aggcaaatgt ccatttcatt g 21

<210> 65
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acgacatggc agatttctcc 20

<210> 66
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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA172 SSLP marker in *Arabidopsis thaliana* subspecies

<400> 66
agctgcttcc ttatagcgtc c 21

<210> 67
<211> 19
<212> DNA
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<400> 67
catccgaatg ccattgttc 19

<210> 68
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<220>

42

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA126 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 68

gaaaaaaacgc tactttcgtg g

21

<210> 69

<211> 22

<212> DNA

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA126 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 69

caagagcaat atcaagagca gc

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<210> 70

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA162 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 70

catgcaattt gcatctgagg

20

<210> 71

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA162 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 71

ctctgtcact cttttcctct gg

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<210> 72

<211> 21

<212> DNA

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 72

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<210> 73
<211> 21
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<213> Artificial sequence

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 73

atggagaagg ttacactgtat c

21

<210> 74
<211> 20
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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aatgttgtcc tcccccttc

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<210> 75
<211> 22
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<220>
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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tgatgctctc tgaaacaaga gc

22

<210> 76
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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA8 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 76

gagggcaaat ctttatttcg g 21

<210> 77
<211> 22
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA8 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 77

tggctttcgt ttataaacat cc 22

<210> 78
<211> 21
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA1107 SSLP marker
in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 78

gcgaaaaaaac aaaaaaatcc a 21

<210> 79
<211> 21
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA1107 SSLP marker
in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 79

cgacgaatcg acagaattag g

21

<210> 80
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA225 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 80

gaaatccaaa tcccagagag g

21

<210> 81
<211> 22
<212> DNA
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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA225 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 81

tctccccact agttttgtgt cc

22

<210> 82
<211> 19
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<220>
<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA249 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 82

taccgtcaat ttcatcgcc

19

<210> 83
<211> 22
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA249 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 83

ggatccctaa ctgtaaaatc cc

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<210> 84

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of CA72 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 84

aatcccagta accaaacaca ca

22

<210> 85

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of CA72 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 85

cccagtctaa ccacgaccac

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<210> 86

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA151 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 86

gttttggaa gtttgctgg

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<210> 87

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA151 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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cagtctaaaa gcgagagttat gatg

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<210> 88

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA106 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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gttatggagt ttcttagggca cg

22

<210> 89

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA106 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 89

tgc(cccattt tgttcttc

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<210> 90

<211> 20

<212> DNA

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA139 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 90

agagctacca gatccgatgg

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<210> 91

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 91

ggtttcgttt cactatccag g

21

<210> 92
<211> 22
<212> DNA
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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA76 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 92

ggagaaaaatg tcactctcca cc

22

<210> 93
<211> 20
<212> DNA
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 93

aggcatggga gacatttacg

20

<210> 94
<211> 20
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of ATHSO191 SSLP marker
in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 94

ctccaccaat catgcaaatg

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<210> 95
<211> 21
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of ATHSO191 SSLP marker
in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 95

tgatgttcat ggagatggtc a 21

<210> 96
<211> 22
<212> DNA
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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA129 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 96

tcaggaggaa ctaaagttag gg 22

<210> 97
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA129 SSLP marker in
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 97

cacactgaag atggccttga gg 22

<210> 98
<211> 8062
<212> DNA
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**COMBINED DECLARATION
AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

(Original, Design, National Stage of PCT, Divisional, Continuation or C-I-P Application)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

METHODS FOR OBTAINING PLANT VARIETIES

This declaration is of the following type:

- original
 design
 national stage of PCT.
 divisional
 continuation
 continuation-in-part (C-I-P)

the specification of which: (*complete (a), (b), or (c)*)

- (a) [] is attached hereto.
(b) [X] was filed on April 10, 2000 as Application Serial No. 09/529,239 and was amended on *(if applicable)*.
(c) [X] was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. PCT/EP98/06977 filed on October 10, 1997 and was amended on *(if applicable)*.

Acknowledgement of Review of Papers and Duty of Candor

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of the subject matter claimed in this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56.

[] In compliance with this duty there is attached an information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98.

Priority Claim

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT International Application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT International Application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed

(complete (d) or (e))

- (d) [] no such applications have been filed.
(e) [X] such applications have been filed as follows:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO SAID APPLICATION			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NO.	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	DATE OF ISSUE (day, month, year)
Australia	PO9745	October 10, 1997	
			[X] YES NO []
			[] YES NO []
			[] YES NO []
ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION[S], IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO SAID APPLICATION			
			[] YES NO []
			[] YES NO []
			[] YES NO []

Claim for Benefit of Prior U.S. Provisional Application(s)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Provisional Application Number	Filing Date

Claim for Benefit of Earlier U.S./PCT Application(s) under 35 U.S.C. 120

(complete this part only if this is a divisional, continuation or C-I-P application)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

Power of Attorney

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint Dana M. Raymond, Reg. No. 18,540; Frederick C. Carver, Reg. No. 17,021; Francis J. Hone, Reg. No. 18,662; Joseph D. Garon, Reg. No. 20,420; Arthur S. Tenser, Reg. No. 18,839; Ronald B. Hildreth, Reg. No. 19,498; Thomas R. Nesbitt, Jr., Reg. No. 22,075; Robert Neuner, Reg. No. 24,316; Richard G. Berkley, Reg. No. 25,465; Richard S. Clark, Reg. No. 26,154; Bradley B. Geist, Reg. No. 27,551; James J. Maune, Reg. No. 26,946; John D. Murnane, Reg. No. 29,836; Henry Tang, Reg. No. 29,705; Robert C. Scheinfeld, Reg. No. 31,300; John A. Fogarty, Jr., Reg. No. 22,348; Louis S. Sorell, Reg. No. 32,439; Rochelle K. Seide Reg. No. 32,300; Gary M. Butter, Reg. No. 33,841; Marta E. Delsignore, Reg. No. 32,689; Lisa B. Kole, Reg. No. 35,225 and Janet M. MacLeod, Reg. No. 35,263 of the firm of BAKER BOTTS L.L.P., with offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112, as attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO: <u>BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.</u> <u>30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10112</u> <u>CUSTOMER NUMBER: 21003</u>	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO: <u>BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.</u> <u>(212) 705-5000</u>
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge

that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR	LAST NAME <u>DOUTRIAUX</u>	FIRST NAME <u>MARIE-PASCALE</u>	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Saulx les Chartreux</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>FRANCE</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS 64, route de Villebon	CITY Saulx les Chartreux	STATE or COUNTRY FRANCE	ZIP CODE F-91160
DATE <i>x 6 octobre 2003</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>[Signature]</i>			
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME <u>BETZNER</u>	FIRST NAME <u>ANDREAS</u>	MIDDLE NAME <u>STEFAN</u>	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>PAGE</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>AUSTRALIA</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>GERMANY</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS 40 Dallachy Place	CITY PAGE	STATE or COUNTRY AUSTRALIA	ZIP CODE Act 2614
DATE <i>15 September 2003</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>[Signature]</i>			
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME <u>FREYSSINET</u>	FIRST NAME <u>GEORGES</u>	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Saint Cyr au Mont d'Or</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>FRANCE</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS 21 rue de Nervieux	CITY Saint Cyr au Mont d'Or	STATE or COUNTRY FRANCE	ZIP CODE F-69450
DATE <i>23 September 2003</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>[Signature]</i>			
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RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>VARENNES</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>FRANCE</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS 17, chemin de la Pradelle	CITY Varennes	STATE or COUNTRY FRANCE	ZIP CODE F-63450
DATE <i>28th August 2003</i>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR <i>[Signature]</i>			
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE or COUNTRY	ZIP CODE
DATE	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR			
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE or COUNTRY	ZIP CODE
DATE	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR			